The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 3. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886. No. 61

ESTABLISHED 1858.

A. GILMORE,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Has just received about 40 dozen

New Hats, in all the Latest Styles and Colors,

Both hard and Soft. Prices from 75c to $5.00 each.

Persons wishing a Stylish Hat at bottom prices will save money by calling here.

Johnson Street, - - Victoria, B. C.

Life Insurance.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co

Of New York.

THE STRONGEST COMPANY IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

ASSETS OVER $110,000,000.

The undersigned, General Agents for British Columbia, have engaged GEO. H. COUVRETTE as their Solicitor for this Province. He will be pleased to call and explain the different systems of the Company, particularly the new

Five Year Distribution Plan

which this Company so generously puts before the public at large.

H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co., Agents,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C. aug5 1m

For the Next Thirty Days

A. GREGG AND SON,

Artist Tailors, will make

A GREAT REDUCTION

From former Prices, FOR CASH, in

GENTS' GARMENTS

Gents' Garments

To make room for our Fall Stock of Cloths, now on the way from Europe.

A. GREGG & SON, Artist Tailors,

Corner of Pandora and Douglas Streets.

ly 24 1m

Wanted.

Advertisements under this head, three insertions 50 cents: six insertions, 75 cents.

WANTED.

FOUR SHIP OR STEAMBOAT CARPENTERS. To good men $3.50 a day and fare paid.

LABORERS, $2; RAILWAY LABORERS, $2.25; BRICKYARD LABORERS $1.75 to $2.25; TEN STONECUTTERS, $3.50 a day.

PICKERING & CO.,

au20 6t Fort st., between Broad and Douglas.

Personal.

INFORMATION is wanted as to the whereabouts of Mr. PATRICK KING, who when last heard from was in the employ of the C. P. R. at Port Moody in the capacity of Bridge Carpenter. Some 18 or 19 months ago a rumor reached his friends in New York State that he, with a number of other workmen, were quarantined for small pox at Port Moody. He was formerly a resident of Brockport, Monroe County, New York. Since that time, 18 or 20 months since, his friends have received no tidings from him. Any person knowing anything of his whereabouts will relieve a widowed mother's anxiety for an absent son by communicating such information to the Times office, Victoria, or to R. McDONALD, Tonawanda, New York State, U. S. july3

For Sale.

FOR SALE HOTELS,

With or without License.

TOBACCO, CIGAR, FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY business.

SOME GOOD PARTNERSHIPS.

GOOD FARMS.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR BUSINESS.

SALOON AND LODGING HOUSE.

And plenty of Good Investments, &c.

PICKERING & CO.,

au21 6t Fort st., between Broad and Douglas.

FOR SALE.—About 10 acres of excellent land along the line of Island Railway suitable for all purposes and near to proposed Railway Station. Plenty of water on the property. Address "FARMER," TIMES Office. aug 21.

FOR SALE.—A one year old Horse, with Cart and Harness complete. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to F. K. ogh, next door to Mr. Alex. Huntry, View street. au19 3t

FOR SALE.—First-class Saloon in the centre of Victoria, now doing a good business. The proprietor is about retiring. Apply at this office. aug 2

FOR SALE.—A paying Hotel business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address "Hotel," Times office. june14

—Ice cream in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city by Young Bros., New England Bakery.

To Let.

TO LET.—New Brick business premises, on Broad street, opposite Driard Hotel; ground floor, with room over 30x30, can be let seperate or separately. Apply to Wm. Denny, Victoria House, Government street. aug19 6t

FOR RENT.—A newly furnished front room, where no other roomers are kept, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Rent $8 per month. Address "H," TIMES office. au18d6

Meetings to be Held.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.

W. H. RASON, Secretary. sep 1-1y

THE Y. W. C. T. U. OF VICTORIA MEETS every third Monday in each month at Temperance Hall, on Pandora st., at 7.30 p. m. A good programme and sociable time at every meeting. Strangers cordially invited. no5-t

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7.30 o'clock precisely.

S. GRAY, President.

W. J. QUINLAN, D.D.S.,

DENTIST,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.

Rooms over the New Bank of B. C., Corner Government and Fort sts., Victoria. mthly my5

MIDWIFERY

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street over Gosnell's grocery store. m.r13

Milwaukee Lager,

Milwaukee Lager.

25 per cent. under former price.

At DOUCHERAT & CO.'S, Yates street.

july26 1m

PASTURAGE.

FIRST class pasturage for horses at North Oak Farm, 3½ miles from town, on the Saanich Road, over 100 acres of a run with fine spring of water. Terms per month, small horses $2, large $2.50.

WM. FOOT.

july15-1m

THE SEIZED SEALERS.

History of the Case—The Limit of Cession—Important Questions Involved.

The Alaska Commercial Company —Seals in Behring Sea—Legal Opinions Given.

The news of the seizure of three of the Victoria seal fishing vessels in Behring Sea has created a considerable sensation in shipping and fishing circles in this city.

THE HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE

may be briefly stated as follows: The law under which the Alaska Commercial company holds its lease from the United States, and for which lease it pays $350,000 a year, provides that no seals shall be killed upon the Islands of St. George and St. Paul, the summer resort of seals, save by the company. For a time the company was subjected to annoyance and loss by the depredations of marauders upon the islands, but they were checked. Of late, however, a new plan has been adopted by the depredators. They fit out schooners at Victoria, take on board skilled Indian marksmen, and go up into Behring sea, where they lie in wait for the seals as they come up into the sea by way of the straits, between the numerous Aleutian Islands, and shoot them in the water in large numbers. The revenue cutter Corwin, Captain Abbey in command, is cruising in Behring Sea, under orders to protect the seal fisheries, and about July 1 overhauled the American schooner Sau Diego and found on board of her the skins of 500 seals slaughtered in the above mentioned manner. The officers and crew were arrested and the vessel was seized. On August 1 the Corwin came upon three British schooners, the Thornton (steam), Onward and Caroline, in the very act of killing seals in the water and seized them, finding in them 1500 skins. What good the British flag will do them remains to be seen, but it is doubtful if it will do them much, if the United States stands upon the ground it has distinctly taken upon the ownership of Behring's sea. The question was first raised in 1881, when a letter was written from San Francisco to the Treasury department, asking whether the law concerning the United States ownership of Behring's sea extended to the whole sea. The reply was that the department so construed it, and referred the writer to the

LINE OF RUSSIAN CESSION.

In March last Collector Hagar wrote again upon the subject and received the following decisive reply: "The law prohibits the killing of any fur-bearing animals, except as otherwise therein provided, within the limits of Alaska territory or in the waters thereof, and also prohibits the killing of any fur-seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during certain months. You inquire in regard to the interpretation of the terms 'waters there' and 'waters adjacent thereto,' as used in the law, and how far the jurisdiction of the United States is to be understood as extending. Presuming your inquiry relates to the waters of Western Alaska, you are informed that the treaty with Russia of March 30, 1870, by which the territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States, defines the boundary of the territory so ceded. The limit of the cession extends from a line starting from the Arctic ocean and running through Behring straits to north of the St. Lawrence islands. The line runs thence in a southwesterly direction so as to pass midway between the island of Attou and Copper island, of the Kormansboraki couplet, or group, of the North Pacific ocean, to the meridian of 173 degrees west longitude. All the waters within that boundary, to the western end of the Aleutian archipelago and chain of islands are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska territory. All the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals would, therefore, attach against any violation of the law within the limits prescribed." This was signed by H. T. French, acting secretary.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

Two important questions are involved in the matter. One is of the international character regarding the rights of foreign vessels to fish in the waters of Behring sea, which are claimed to have been ceded to the United States by Russia. The other question relates to the right of any vessel to kill seals in Behring sea in alleged violation of the terms of the Alaska Commercial company's lease. The outcome of both questions will be watched with great interest here.

LEGAL OPINIONS.

Previous to leaving Onnalaska, the government agent of the Alaska Commercial company, who arrived on board the St. Paul, had an interview with the captains before I left. The American captain of the San Diego had very little to say, but the British captains had a great deal. They said that they were illegally arrested and their vessels illegally seized, as the lord chancellor of England had, in a legal decision, pronounced that the Behring sea, where the seizures took place, was a high sea, and could not be the property of any state or individual. They said that they had been advised of this decision, and had acted under it."

WISHING TO RETURN.

A San Francisco dispatch states that 19 of the men from the crews of the seized vessels, brought to that city, have applied to acting Consul Mason to be sent back to this city. They are entirely destitute. The Consul did not feel that he had authority to pay their expenses to Victoria and accordingly sent the following telegram to Lieut.-Governor Cornwall:

"The Caroline and Thornton were seized by the United States steamer Corwin for illegal sealing. The men from them were put aboard the St. Paul and arrived here last night. They ask me for protection and to send them to Victoria. Advise me what to do. They are not charged with anything."

The schooners left this port on the 25th of May clearing for Behring Sea. Before leaving legal advice had been procured and on that advice they determined to act. The schooners kept company and reached the seal fishing grounds about June 9th, and remained in the sea cruising about until captured.

The parties interested in the vessels, through Messrs. Welch, Rithet & Co., of Victoria, arranged for the passage of the men referred to in the above dispatch to this city. They are now on board the Queen of the Pacific and will reach here on Monday.

—If you want a modern building, have your plans made by Fisher the Architect.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WATER WORKS.

Councillor Grant gives his Views on the Subject—Suggestions Worthy of Consideration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Allow me through your columns to present to the ratepayers of this city some reasons why the by-laws, to enable the Council to borrow certain sums of money to be applied for specific improvements, should receive their assent:

The first question which naturally presents itself to those who have the right to say whether the money ought to be obtained or not, is, are the proposed works necessary? If it is conceded that they are, (I am aware that there are those who argue that it is unnecessary to carry on the proposed improvements) then it is pertinent to enquire if the method by which the improvements are proposed to be affected is the best under the circumstances. Personally, I believe that the several propositions of the Council are necessities. I am willing to admit that some of the proposed works are more necessary than others; although I think that all are desirable. It is said by some opponents to the water works by-law that there is a sufficiency of water for all, if it were properly husbanded, by the placing of meters at the greatest points of consumption, which from the cost of the water used would reduce the quantity at present consumed at those given points, and thereby enable others who at present receive but little—and in some cases none at all—to obtain an ample supply. While admitting that there is a grain of fact in the above contention, it must be borne in mind that the number of active services now in the city are 1,567. Added to this is an estimated increase of, say 150, which, as soon as the pipes shall have arrived, are expected to be put in place. This would make the number of services 1717. If the Water Commissioner were to place a meter on any ratepayer's supply it would be competent for that ratepayer to force the commissioner to place a meter on the service of every consumer. As the lowest price at which a small meter could be placed on a service is $23, the cost of meters for all would amount to $39,491. In addition to this out-lay there would be a yearly charge on the water works revenue of another clerk, to inspect the meters, make out accounts, etc. So that it will be patent to all thinking ratepayers that for any benefits that might accrue through the use of meters that the cost would overbalance the temporary relief. Mr. Edward Mohun in a letter on this subject in yesterday's issue, advocates instead of high and low zone reservoirs, as proposed by the council, to lay another 8-inch main from Elk Lake to the highest point on Cadboro Bay road, which he places at 43 feet below the level of Elk Lake; giving a daily supply, by gravitation, of 345,014 gallons. While Mr. Mohun's estimate would be correct, provided there were 43 feet head at that point, I am informed, however, that the head would be only some 25 feet; in which case the quantity of water which would be discharged from an open pipe of 8 inches would be very much decreased. Mr. Mohun, truly, I think, states that "There is no house in Victoria which cannot be supplied from Elk Lake by gravitation." While this is true, Mr. Mohun will acknowledge that the quantity of water which would be discharged even by a 12-inch pipe, at Mrs. Nesbitt's house, would only supply a few families at most, seeing that the verandah of Mrs. Nesbitt's house is about level with the surface of Elk Lake. The cost of the 8-inch main is estimated by Mr. Mohun to be $54,985.92. This gentleman has not in his calculation allowed anything for new filter beds, stating that he does not know the capacity of the present ones. It is well known that the filter beds are not of that capacity which they ought to be, to give a supply of pure water to the city. From this fact it will be understood, that, if an 8-inch main were laid that it would be absolutely necessary to spend $20,000, or $25,000 in the construction of new filter beds, which would increase the expenditure in connection with the laying of an 8-inch main to the same amount as is now proposed to be expended in carrying out the Council's scheme.

I shall endeavor to show that the proposition to build two reservoirs would give a larger supply of water than the addition of the 8-inch main, as proposed by Mr. Mohun. Mr. M. gives the quantity of water which would be discharged from an open 12-inch pipe on the level of St. John's church, with a head of 134.54 feet, at 1,447,636 gallons according to the formula. This is correct, but Mr. Mohun does not tell us how many gallons can be drawn per day from a 12-inch pipe at that point, maintaining a pressure of 50 pounds to the square inch, or such a pressure as will discharge water at the highest point on Cadboro Bay road. This would reduce the supply to something over 600,000 per day; a quantity which is not drawn from the main at present, as the column of water in the main is stationary for nearly half of the 24 hours. It is true if there were an 8-inch main laid that it would not be necessary to maintain the same pressure. It is safe to assume that it would, not be necessary to maintain a greater pressure than would discharge water at the head of Pandora avenue. According to Mr. M. this would give a daily supply of 898,494 gallons. But taking into account that the supply would be stationary one-half of the day, then the discharge would be only 49,2447 gallons, plus the half of the 24 hours capacity of the 8-inch main to the high levels of 122,507 gallons, which would give a daily supply of 571,754 gallons. Mr. M. has based his calculations on a head of 43 feet for the 8-inch pipe; and if there is only a head at the point mentioned of 25 feet, the discharge would be much less than the quantity named by Mr. Mohun.

I will now take Mr. Mohun's statement as an authority for the number of gallons that a 12-inch pipe (that is the size of the present one) would discharge into a reservoir at the head of Pandora avenue, viz: 898,494 gallons, or 327,240 gallons more daily than would be supplied to the city by Mr. M.'s scheme at the same cost.

According to Mr. Pickering's estimate of 37½ gallons per head per day, the 898,494 gallons would supply a population of 23,959 persons, or nearly double the present inhabitants of this city. Twenty-five gallons per capita per day is the quantity allowed by some hydrostatic engineers. If this is sufficient the reservoir service would supply 35,989 persons with water daily.

The adverse criticisms of "Taxpayer" in your paper of Tuesday last, were not presented in a fair spirit. "Taxpayer" is not a new comer, and must be acquainted with the proposed water scheme of the Council. He ought to know from what has been published in the papers, from time to time, that it is proposed to build a reservoir near the head of Pandora Avenue, with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, and a smaller one of a capacity of about 100,000 gallons at a point about 28 feet above the level of Elk Lake. (By the way, Mr. J. D. Pemberton has kindly offered, as a gift, all the land or rocks necessary for the construction of the high zone reservoir). The estimate of quantities, and their cost, has been made and checked by several engineers, who have reported that the $75,000 is ample for the work proposed; $10,000 is the estimate for the purchase of a site and right of way. Even "Taxpayer" will not be prepared to say that this sum is not sufficient, seeing that the quantity of land required will not exceed 200 feet square for the low zone reservoir. It is quite evident that "Taxpayer" has not read the by-law, as he says "that he does not see anything in it that would prevent an increase of taxation." It is set forth in the preamble that the special rate is not intended to increase the total rate of taxation. "Taxpayer" ought to know that any succeeding Council would be bound by this condition, and could not legally increase the taxes for this purpose without the consent of the ratepayers. "Taxpayer" is one of those who do not seem to understand that the whole of the profits accruing to the Corporation from water rates, which was last year $23,186.21, are called for by the Act to be expended for water works purposes only. Was this done? No. It is competent for any ratepayer to compel the water commissioner to expend said sums for that purpose only, instead of improving streets and sidewalks with the profits as was done last year and has been done this.

There is another reason why the borrowing of money for this purpose would not decrease the funds applicable for public works, viz., with an increased supply many new services would be put in which inside of the first eighteen months would return more to the corporation than the sum to be paid for interest and sinking fund, on the loan.

It surely will not be denied by those opposed to the reservoir scheme, that the high level reservoir would be of great advantage to the city in case of a serious fire taking place, as it is proposed to have a bye-services at the low zone reservoir, so that when required at a moment's notice the valves leading to the high reservoir could be shut, at the same time opening those of the bye-service connecting with the city mains, thereby giving the whole of the water contained in the high reservoir as a supply to combat fire; developing sufficient force to throw water from the hydrants many feet higher than the highest building in the lower part of the city. If on account of a rapid increase of population, it were found necessary in a few years to still further supplement the water supply, nothing will be lost by the expense of building these reservoirs, as it is held by competent engineers that our system will not be complete until a considerable storage of water exists within the city, giving a guarantee of a sufficiency of the element always on hand to extinguish conflagrations. It is true that two mains would give more surety of a supply in case of fire than one; but by a possible coincidence a brake might take place in both at the same time, when the consequences might prove disastrous, which a storage of water in the city would obviate.

I hope that the ratepayers will give the council at least credit for sincerity in matter, and that they have the best interests of the city at heart, in bringing the by-laws before them. It ought to be borne in mind that the members of this council, as well as the members of the two preceeding ones, have had better opportunities of judging of the feasibility of the water scheme, as they have had the whole of the information collected on the subject before them.

In regard to the $50,000 loan for street, bridge and sidewalk improvements, I have always held that is desirable that a considered sum of money should be expended in putting those portions of the city's trust in a creditable as well as a necessary state of repair. The sum required to meet interest and sinking fund would be a charge on the general revenue of the city. The by-law sets forth that taxation will not be increased if the loan should be assented it. It is a fact that there are many streets and sidewalks as well as bridges which require immediate attention. If the works were performed this year the city's inhabitants would at once receive the benefit, and the requirements in that line next year would be reduced.

The requirements for park purposes may not be so pressing; yet if the people wish to make Victoria attractive they must call art to their assistance to beautify its surroundings. It is well understood that it would be a waste to attempt to beautify Beacon Hill without plenty of water; therefore it would only be competent to prepare a well digested scheme by able landscape gardners to be carried into effect when water is to be had. This cannot be done without the means.

The money asked for by the council to carry these different schemes into effect, would, with the exception of a few thousand dollars, be expended among ourselves, from which much benefit would be derived, irrespective of their desirability.

JOHN GRANT,
Councillor.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—In these days of excitement and progress surely the City Council will not fail to obtain possession of the Mechanics' Institute library and convert it into a public one. Besides being an immense benefit to our resident population, a free library would afford attraction to strangers who cannot all their time here be driving about. The Portland, Oregon, library has benefitted by munificent donations from its more opulent citizens. Our city may also help by donation or bequest.

RATEPAYER.

MUSTER IN FULL FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—It is a consummation devoutly to be wished that on the approaching voting day, Tuesday 24th inst., ratepayers should muster in full force and largely manifest approval by voting for the enlightened and far-seeing course of action projected by the municipal council. Victoria is now at a critical point in her career. A large supply of water she absolutely needs and must have, if she is to enjoy increasing prosperity in these stirring and eventful times. The beautifying of Beacon Hill and other city environs is also a project deserving of the fullest support. A narrow-minded, short-sighted, penny-wise policy now should not be entertained by any who wish well to our fair city.

RATEPAYER.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

The Judgment of Justices Crease and McCreight.

The following is the judgment of Justices Crease and McCreight, upholding the decision of the Chief Justice in the case of Edmonds *et al* against the C. P. R.:

We are unfortunately unable to agree with our learned brother Mr. Justice Gray, either in his arguments or in his conclusions. We think the judgment of the learned Chief Justice should be affirmed; substantially for the reasons he has assigned. We think it appears distinctly from sections 1 and 6 of the contract with the company, (see pages 5, 6 and 7 of the Dominion Acts of 1881) and from section 15 of the charter (see page 19 of the same acts of 1881) that Port Moody is fixed as the western terminus; and that as the Consolidated Railroad Act of 1879, section 7, sub-section 19, says: "That no railway company shall have any right to extend its line of railway beyond the termini mentioned in the special act," therefore the proposed line from Port Moody to Vancouver City is clearly forbidden.

Having regard to the topography of Burrard Inlet and its southern shore, we cannot conceive that any line could be built more in the nature of an 'extension' than that which is proposed. It is hardly necessary to add that section 1 of the Act of 1881, (page 4), before referred to, and section 21 of the same Act (see page 14), require us to construe and indeed make the agreement and the charter a portion of that Act.

We should not make any further observations, except that there are some remarks in the judgment appealed from, as to the company's power of making branch lines, with which we do not agree; and which we think we should not pass over unnoticed; although they do not form part of the actual decision.

The learned Chief Justice seems to consider that the company may not build a branch line of more than six miles in length, but we are disposed to agree with Mr. Drake's contention on this point—that section 14 (page 13) of the Act of 1881, authorising the company "to make branch lines from any point or points along their main line of railway to any point or points within the territory of the Dominion," repeals the six mile limit as being totally inconsistent with it. (See page 14, Acts of 1884, and Section 22.) But we do not wish to be understood as applying this observation to the cases dealt with by section 7, sub-section 17, of the Act of 1879.

The learned Chief Justice says that according to the tenor of Mr. Drake's contention the company are entitled on the deposit of a map to construct any line which they may choose to call a branch line, though it be 500 miles in length and pass through the heart of the chief cities of Canada, without notice to private owners and without compensation or security for compensation. But we think the legislature has guarded against such abuses by companies in making their branch lines in section 7, sub-section 18, of the Act of 1879 (page 49) (Dominion Acts), where among other conditions precedent to the making of a branch line it is provided that the company must apply to the governor-general in council to sanction the building of such branch line, and appropriate the necessary land for that purpose under the compulsory powers vested to them by the Act, and obtain the approval of the governor-general in council to the maps and plans after the expiration of a six weeks' notice to the public by advertisement. And the order in council approving the map and plans must limit the time of construction to two years from its date.

We think it is unfortunate that these provisions were not brought under the notice of the learned chief justice, otherwise he would not have expressed himself as he did.

We need hardly repeat that we entirely agree with his actual decision that the proposed line is an extension beyond the terminus of Port Moody, and as such clearly forbidden by the legislature. We think the respondents should have their costs of this appeal according to the usual practice.

The learned chief justice reserved the costs before him, and we see no reason for interfering with him as to them.

A FATHER'S MISFORTUNE.

The London *Echo* of the 30th July says: "At the Burnley bankruptcy court yesterday, Benjamin Haigh, of 62, Westgate, Burnley, described as a weaver, came up for examination. He stated that he formerly carried on the business of a woollen dealear in High street, Manchester, but retired on a competency about twenty years ago. Seven or eight years since his two sons established a fishery business in British Columbia, and he had lent them £7,000, receiving no security beyond their assurance. Without his consent they used his name in connection with the firm, which was styled "B. Haigh and Sons," and witness not knowing the consequences, did not object. When he lent the money he was to receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent., but he had not received a penny out of the concern either as principal or interest. The business failed a year or two ago, and the debtor was then sued by Mr. Ward, of British Columbia, for £5,000 on account of the concern. He was not in a position to defend the action and allowed judgment to go by default. He had no private debts, and his insolvency was entirely due to the sum he advanced to his two sons. The loan to his sons comprised nearly the whole of the money he had accumulated in business, and he was now being maintained by one of his sons at Burnley. All the assets in America had been seized. The public examination was then closed. Liabilities stated at £4,956 19s. 5d.; assets, £15 12s.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Mr. Gladstone tenaciously clings to the belief that his policy on the Irish question is the question. In the Commons on Thursday last he said that he thought that the conduct of the Irish party should remain in the hands of the government and under their primary responsibility. If it was supposed that anything which had happened had produced the slightest change in his convictions on the Irish policy, he was afraid to afford the slightest encouragement on that point. What had happened had rather confirmed his strong belief. He had not erred in the main principle of his scheme. He thought the late opposition had dealt hardly with the late government in pressing them for their Irish policy, but he would not retaliate. Ireland is the question of the day, and the sooner the question is settled the sooner would the House be able to dispose of the arrears of legislation before it.

FINAL AND IRREPARIBLE.

Lord Randolph Churchill Ventilates the Policy of the Government on the Irish Question.

In the House of Commons on the 19th Lord Randolph Churchill made a statement which he hoped would satisfy that body. After reminding Gladstone of the readiness to resort to coercion which he, as Premier in former times had displayed, he said the government had come to the conclusion that the adoption of coersive measures for Ireland would be unwise. The ministry wished the question of local government to be treated as a question affecting the United Kingdom. In regard to Belfast, the government will take care that crime should not become chronic there as in some other parts of Ireland, nor would the government tolerate an attack upon the royal Irish constabulary, whose services were deserving of praise. The ministry were determined to restore order in Belfast, and would shrink from no responsibility in order to attain that end without delay. With reference to Kerry the ministry had resolved to send there a special military officer of high rank, invested with such powers as would enable him to restore order. The moment the government became conscious that further powers were necessary, they would summon Parliament to their assistance. Regarding the land question, the government was not prepared to adopt the judicial rents fixed by the Land commissioners as they were too high for all present purposes and the ministry would take their stand on the Land act of 1881 as a final settlement. At the same time the government had decided to appoint a royal commission (derisive laughter on the Parnellite benches) to make a careful inquiry during the ensuing autumn and winter into the working of the existing land system in Ireland. The government did not intend to deal with the land question by making any reduction of rents. That was contrary to their policy. The government also proposed to utilize the autumn and winter by procuring the best information obtainable regarding Irish industries. They proposed to appoint a small commission of three gentlemen of position and experience, who would be able to give conclusive information to the government on such points as the creation of deep sea fisheries on the West Coast, harbors of refuge, the extension of railways, drainage, etc. The government intends to devote the recess to a careful consideration of the question of local government for all three kingdoms. They hoped, when Parliament reassembled in February, to be prepared to submit definite proposals on that most important of all questions. The government took the verdict of the country in maintaining the Union as final and irreparable, and upon that verdict they based their policy, and by that policy they battle and as a government and party would stand or fall.

NOT THE SAME PARTY.

The following letter has reached this office from a well known and respected citizen in Esquimalt District, Mr. W. Rowland, for publication. We cheerfully give it space in THE TIMES. The letter explains itself and makes it at once apparent that Mr. Rowland need not have written the letter for evidently he is not the party referred to. The letter is addressed to the editor of this journal, and dated

MANSION, DORSET, ENG., July 28, '86.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—There has been sent to me to England, an article which appeared in THE TIMES, of May last, stating that "an early resident," who owns property on the Burnside road, on reaching "the Emerald Isle," whither he had gone for a visit after being absent for thirty years, was, on landing charged, with being drunk and disorderly. And it further states that the same "old joyous pioneer" has been arrested for a much darker offence" and that Mr. Jackson, the barrister, has come to take part in the defence of the same party. Now, I am creditably informed, that the "early resident" is meant to be me, and that the article in question is aimed at, and currently reported in British Columbia to be meant for me. If this is so, I must ask, nay, demand, that you, at once insert, in THE TIMES my utter denial of this scurrilous and disgraceful tissue of lies. First—I have never set foot on the shores of the "Emerald Isle" (Ireland) but came straight to where I am now, viz., in Dorsetshire, in England. Second—I was not, on landing, charged with any offence whatever, seeing I did not land. Third—I have never been arrested for any offence whatever, or been inside a police station, police court or any other court of justice, and have never been charged with any crime whatever, either light or dark. Fourth—Mr. Jackson, the barrister, has not come over here to take part in my defence, as I am not, nor have I ever been, charged with anything whatever to need his services, and I do not even know if he is in this country, or not, as I have neither seen or had any communication with him since I left British Columbia.

Now sir, this is my categorical denial of a false and foul slander, rendered the more cowardly and atrocious by its being circulated behind my back and in my absence. It is the act of a mean assassin to attack a man from behind, and as you have given this tissue of lies through your paper, I now call on you to publish this letter, and to make what amends you can to me by apology, or I shall return to British Columbia at once, and instruct my lawyer to do what is best to set me right in the eyes of my neighbors and friends, and put a stop to this cowardly blackening of a character of 40 years existence.

M. ROWLAND.

ANOTHER ENACTMENT WORTHLESS.

In the Supreme Court to-day Messrs. Justices Begbie, C. J., McCreight and Crease on the bench—Mr. Justice McCreight delivered judgment in the case attacking the constitutionality of clause fourteen of the "Act to regulate the Chinese population of British Columbia," and which clause fixed the sum payable by a Chinese for a free miner's certificate at $15 instead of $5 as paid by white miners. The judgment, which was concurred in by all the justices, declared the clause *ultra vires* and of no effect. In future Chinamen will only pay $5—"alles same as white man."

The sportsman in purchasing his powder should be specially careful in seeing that he gets from his dealer the GENUINE PACKAGES of Messrs. CURTISS & HARVEY. Very inferior powder is often sold at apparently cheap prices under the name of *DIAMOND GRAIN*, but Messrs. Curtis's & Harvey are the original manufacturers and proprietors of the justly celebrated *DIAMOND GRAIN POWDER*.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1886.

THE DAILY TIMES.

—Published daily and weekly by the—

VICTORIA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lo.

OFFICE—Yates Street, next to Frank Campbell's Corner.

DAILY TIMES delivered in all parts of the city by carrier, at 25 cents per week.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes for advertisements for the Daily edition must be handed in to this office not later than 10 A. M. on the morning of publication; otherwise insertion cannot be guaranteed.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, is an excellent readable family journal, sent to all parts of Canada and the United States free of postage.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, per year.......................$2.50
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TERMS—Strictly in advance.

Address, THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

THE C. P. R. SUBSIDY.

A London dispatch announces that the signs are hopeful for the subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway for its Pacific steamship line that the scheme is about to be revived, and that there is little probability of any serious opposition to it from any quarter, we may look forward to its early adoption and to the regular transmission of mails over the Canadian Pacific lines. The quickest journey that can now be made to Yokohama is *via* Brindisi, the Peninsula and Oriental boats taking from 40 to 45 days. By the Canadian Pacific route the journey could be accomplished inside of 30 days. The postal authorities are unanimously in favor of the shorter route, and we have good reason to believe that their opinions will prevail. If the Canadian Pacific is to be congratulated upon this prospect, the public, and especially the commercial public doing business with the far East, have also cause to be well satisfied. I quote the foregoing from the editorial columns of the *Daily Financial News*, the best authority on such matters of any journal in London, and from what I learn in other official quarters the statement is to be relied upon. It is in reference to this matter, as well as the proposition to make the Colonial and Indian Exhibition a permanent institution, that Sir CHARLES TUPPER will embark for Canada three weeks hence in order to confer fully with the Canadian Government on these subjects.

CANADIAN BUTTER.

Prof. BARRE, of the Ontario School of Agriculture, concerning Canadian butter, writes: "The existence of a law prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada, and the appearance of our best creamery butter at the Colonial Exhibition, will inspire confidence, and no doubt improve the reputation of Canadian butter in the British market." Concurring in the above remarks an eastern contemporary says: "The improvement that has been noted in creamery butter has been more than sustained; in fact, higher prices than the late quotations have been paid. Exporters, too, seem to have more orders on hand than can be filled, as the quantity of desirable goods available is comparatively small. Over 20 cents has been paid, and it was rumored that orders were received to-day which admit of a good advance over that being paid. Montreal prices now are:"

Creamery, choice	20	to	20½
Creamery, lower grades	18	to	18½
Townships, finest		to	15
Townships, fair to good	13½	to	14½
Morrisburg, finest		to	15
Morrisburg, fair and good	13	to	14½
Brockville, finest		to	15
Brockville, fair to good	13	to	14½
Western, finest		to	13
Western, fair to good	12	to	12½
Low grades	10	to	11

England buys every year between 300 and 330 million pounds of butter, and the importation from Canada to England amounts to six and a half million pounds a year. This shows a large margin for an increase of our exports in that class of goods. Out of 125 million pounds of butter made yearly in Canada, only three million pounds come from the creamery; the balance is made in private dairies. It is safe to say that 90 per cent. of all the butter made in Canada is of poor quality. This accounts for the failure of our exporters to fill orders when a large quantity of really fine goods is required. Dairy butter brings on an average between 12c. and 13c. The difference in price between average dairy and creamery butter represents the cost sustained by the dairy interests of Canada. This loss amounts to millions of dollars." The above remarks also show in what direction we should work in order to bring about a change for the better. Butter-making cannot be improved to any great extent, except by the introduction of large private dairies or cheese and butter factories.

IN the absence of Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU from Ottawa, the Hon. JOHN CARLING is acting Secretary of State.

MEXICO is inclined to go slow in the Cutting dispute. Her people know that even Texas steers are ready to fight.

IF Sir CHARLES TUPPER, when he returns to Canada in a fews days, does not at once turn in to help the Conservative party out of the hole into which it has fallen, then he will not be TUPPER—that is all.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Government journals in the east announce that Parliament will be asked at its next session to make an appropriation for the enlargement of the Esquimalt Graving Dock, so that it can accommodate any vessel forming part of the Pacific squadron or which may be placed on the China and Australasian route.

MISS RYE and Miss Macpherson continue to send pauper children to Canada. Last year the Dominion government gave a money bonus for each pauper child sent to Canada. It would be interesting to know if the same policy is being pursued this year. Sir John is an adept at squandering public money.

WE understand that the Chinese government says the *Canadian Gazette*, proposes to send a commission to various British colonies, Canada amongst them, to report upon the social condition of Chinese residents. The investigations of the commission in Canada will obviously be chiefly, if not entirely, confined to the province of British Columbia.

IT is generally believed in London that the SALISBURY Administration will grant a postal subsidy to a line of Canadian steamers running between British Columbia and China. Lord SALISBURY and other members of the Government have in private expressed themselves as favorable to the scheme, believing that it would be in the interest alike of Canada and Great Britain.

THE Quebec Castors have decided to have nothing more to do with the Mercier-Rielite faction, and will support the Ross-Taillon Ministry at the coming elections and deprecate the introduction of Dominion issues into provincial politics. It is rumored here this afternoon that attempts will be made to get Mr. Chapleau to resign from the Ottawa Cabinet and take the leadership of the Quebec Conservatives.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the Fisheries Department, Ottawa, states that Lord LANSDOWNE's mission to England was to lay before the Government the Canadian case, and to urge an early settlement. It is pointed out that the export of the product of the fisheries during the fiscal year ending July, compared with the corresponding period before the treaty was abrogated, shows a falling off of over a million dollars.

BY the act of union the peerage of Scotland is to be represented by sixteen of its members chosen for each parliament by the Scottish peers themselves. Such an election of representative peers was held July 17th, when the Scotch peers met at Holyrood palace, Edinburgh, and elected the following sixteen of their number to represent them in the new parliament: The Earl of Mar, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Lindsay, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Leven and Mellville, the Earl of Northesk, the Earl of Dundonald, the Earl of Orkney, Lord Forbes, Lord Sinclair, Lord Blantyre, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Polwarth.

GEORGE B. ROBERTS President of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, is the responsible leader of 70,105 men, employed to operate 2,470 locomotives and 83,674 cars, over 7,000 miles of railroad, and ramifying nine States of the Union. It is a position of prominence and of trust than which few others are more onerous. Yet Mr. ROBERTS began life as a rodman on the construction of the Northern Division of the Pennsylvania Road in 1851, and has worked himself up to his present lofty position by sheer hard work. There is a lesson here for young men who are disposed to grumble and loaf away their lives because they cannot start at the top of the ladder. Steady, honest plodding will often succeed, where brilliant erratic genius fails.

THE Montreal *Star's* special commissioner at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition states that the object of the trip of Sir CHARLES TUPPER across the Atlantic is to consult with the Dominion Government regarding the proposal to subsidze a line of steamers from Vancouver to Japan, the transmission of the mails over the Canadian Pacific lines, the proposition to make the Colonial and Indian Exhibition a permanent institution and other matters. The announcement, that the British postal authorities are in favor of the Canadian Pacific route and that the Imperial Government favor the subsidizing of a line of steamers will be good news to Canadians, and bears out the prediction of Sir JOHN MACDONALD that our transcontinental line will be the means of making the Dominion a great and rapidly growing country.

The Importance of Manual Exercise.

A gentlewoman, who has suffered much from what she supposed to be an affection of the heart, was somewhat astonished and absolutely indignant, when her medical adviser told her she was suffering from indigestion. He further told her that if she would dismiss one of the servants, and perform the labor herself, she would soon be benefited. This was a mode of treatment not at all in consonance with the patient's feelings. She protested that she could not discharge a trusty domestic, and some other course must be pursued. "Then," said the physician, "I can only advise you to procure a sharp hatchet and split all the wood required for kindling." This seemed cruel, indeed, as the patient had never performed manual labor of any sort. "With stout gloves and small pieces of wood the labor will not be severe," persisted the disciple of Æsculapius.

The remedy was tried. A table of proper height was used as a chopping block, and in a short time the distressing symptoms abated, and soon the patient was happy in returning health. "Labor sweetens life" is an old saw not generally appreciated, but it is absolutely true. There are many persons who would rise superior to the bodily and mental ills under which they suffer could they realize the importance of manual exercise. Those disinclined to work are usually the ones who ought to engage in it. If, however, such labor proves exhausting or renders a person nervous, it is not beneficial; any intelligent human being may easily discover what is the proper amount of physical fatigue to be undergone; if not, the physician will give the necessary advice.—Courier-Journal.

HOW DRUMS ARE MANUFACTURED.

The Old-Fashioned, Wooden-Barreled Sort—The Modern Kind Made of Tin.

The old-fashioned drum with wooden barrel, which was formerly the only kind in the market, is being rapidly supplanted by the neater and lighter model with a tin barrel. For the manufacture of the latter, tin of various colors is employed, blue and red predominating, though the larger quantity of tin drums are made of a brass imitation. This tin comes in sheets of two sizes, 14x20 inches, and 20x28, the sheets being packed in cases holding 112. The sheets are first sent to a knife, which cuts them into various lengths, from which drums of sizes varying from 6½ inches across the head to thirteen inches are made. This done the strips are each punched with a hole, then secured and tightened together. Hoops are placed on the inside rims, and the barrel is then ready to receive the sounding skin. This is generally a sheepskin, which is stretched tightly across the head above and below, and fastened from the outside by hoops. These skins are all imported from Liverpool, and cost from $1.75 to $2.50 a dozen. Previous to using, they are stretched and dried by steam in the winter and by the sun in summer. Before being stretched over the drum barrels, they are once more moistened, generally in a solution of pure water or slightly ammoniacal. Then remains the tightening of the drum hoops. This is done either by strings or rods. The first are stretched diagonally, leather tighteners being inserted to stiffen the sound skin. The rods are hooked on one end and screwed at the other. Of this latter kind, the consumption is over six times that of the older fashion.

Wooden drums differ but slightly from the above. The barrels are generally white or bass wood, occasionally oak. The stay hoops are of oak or beech. Before the strip of wood can be used, it needs to undergo many processes, among others being bending, planing, and sweating. The first drums made used to be boiled in open tanks, and the limit that could thus be prepared daily was less than fifty. The introduction of machinery and more perfect methods has increased the daily production, so that 2,000 drum pieces is considered nothing more than one man's fair day's work.

The log, usually cut to three feet in length, is placed between the teeth of a huge machine, and the slicing begins. The knife receives it, and, as the log revolves, the piece sliced is received on a wooden cylinder and then rolled up. Seventy-five thicknesses make one inch of the log. If then the log is three feet through, one revolution will yield a piece nine feet long, and the total length sliced from the log would extend over a mile. Cutting machines further reduce this huge sheet to the desired lengths. A core of six inches thickness is left, which is taken out of the jaws and split into drumsticks or tenpins. The veneers are heated, then bent, and are soon ready to be shaped as a drum. There are also planing and sandpapering machines, all run by water-power. The strips are put through the bender, from three to six at a time. The sticks are smoothed by rolling in revolving barrels, the process being continued for three or four hours.—Springfield Republican.

Construction of Iron Ocean Steamers.

The first vessel was launched in 1817, and is still in existence. But not till 1832 did the work seriously begin. At that time the Lloyds began to build small iron steamers for short voyages. A certain amount of prejudice had to be overcome, for there were many doubts as to its strength and buoyancy. But it made its way, and the first successful iron steamer made a transatlantic voyage in 1843, the Great Britain, launched by the Great Western company. In those days the Great Britain was rated as an unusually large sized ship. It was a ship of 3,000 tons burden, and was an iron screw steamer combining the new methods of propulsion and construction. The voyage was successful, and the ship is still in existence, and, till within a few years ran to Australia.

Her success led to imitation in the English marine, and in 1850 the Inman line was established between Liverpool and New York of iron screw steamers. It had no profitable mail contract, and was purely a commercial undertaking, but under skillful management has been very successful. In the United States iron shipbuilding has never taken root the way it has in England. Americans began early to build small iron steamers, and do now, but only for coasting lines. We only use iron in cases where we are entirely cut off from competition, or where we are driven to it, as it is impossible to use wood for much of the coasting service.—Detroit Free Press.

Quinine's Rival in the Genus Citrus.

The Italian doctors are "booming" lemons, Khatta oranges, limes, and other varieties of the genus citrus as rivals of quinine. Dr. E. Bonaviat says that a decoction of lemon and Khatta orange will cure intermittent fever as certainly as quinine, and that it acts with rapidity even in the tertian and quartan forms. In cases of weakness and loss of appetite after fever the effect is even more quickly developed. It shows itself after the second dose, improving the appetite and digestion and diffusing vigor through the nervous and muscular systems. He tried three kinds of sour citrus in such cases, and they appear equally good. Similarly beneficial results were obtained in enlargement of the spleen, and it would appear that we have in the genus citrus a remedial agent for intermittent fevers and their consequences of much potency.

It would be interesting to find out whether this medicinal agent exists ready-made in the fruit or is brought out by the action of the boiling citric acid on the essential oil and bitter principle of the rind; whether it exists only in some citrus or in all the fruit of the genus; whether it also exists in the leaves, bark, and wood of the trees.—Chicago News.

The Code in the Lime-Kiln Club.

Professor Burwell Cavendish, a late local member made his debut by inquiring if the club officially upheld the code. If he was insulted, and he challenged the insulter, would the club stand by him?

"What would you challenge him to do?" asked the president.

"To meet me on the field of honah, sah."

"What fur?"

"To fight sah."

"Oh, I see. Well, Brudder Cavendish, my advice to you am to keep off the field of honah. You'll git yer feet all wet, ta'r yer coat-tails on the bushes, and probably be run off by the farmer's brindled dog. When a man sasses me, and does it to be mean, I'se gwine to let drive fur his nose wid my bunch of fives. Dat's code 'nuff fur anybody, an' you kin hit him on the sidewalk as well as to go off to some field of honah. Let us now adjourn fur one week."—Detroit Free Press.

A Pioneer Fiddler of the West.

Professor Tosso, of Newport, Ky., who is said to be dying, is one of the pioneer fiddlers of the west. He claims to have been the hero of the adventure in Arkansas out of which grew the musical absurdity known as "The Arkansaw Traveler." In his palmy days Tosso gave concerts all through the west and south, and was rated as an extraordinary violinist. He is 83 years of age.—Chicago Tribune.

Hunting for the Golden Candlestick.

Efforts are still being made to discover the golden candlestick of Solomon's temple which Titus carried to Rome in triumph, and which is supposed to be in the bed of the Tiber.—Exchange.

City Advertisements.

A BYLAW

To Enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Raise the Sum of $75,000 for Water Works purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to raise a further sum of money for the purpose of extending the Water Works, constructing Reservoirs to ensure a more certain and equable supply of water to all parts of the city, for carrying on the said Water Works upon such a scale as may be necessary to furnish an adequate supply of fresh water to the largely increased and increasing population of the city, for the greater protection of the city against fire, and for other purposes in connection with the said Water Works.

And whereas, for the purposes aforesaid, it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said city the sum of $75,0 0.

And whereas it will require the sum of $5307 to be raised annually by special rate for paying the debt intended to be hereby created and the interest thereon.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Corporation according to the last revised assessment roll is $5,178,800.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the principal of the said debt intended to be hereby created according to the Municipality Act, 1881 an annual special rate of 1-10 one cent in the dollar will be required.

And whereas it is intended to reduce the general rate so that the said special rate shall not increase the total rate of taxation.

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of said city to raise by way of loan from any person or person or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned a sum of money not exceeding in the whole, the sum of $75,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required either in currency or sterling money not less than $100, or the sterling equivalent of that sum, each and all such debentures shall be sealed with the common seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor.

3. The said debentures shall be made payable in thirty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Corporation, City Hall, Victoria, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of the interest.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the office of the said Treasurer.

5. For the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest to become due thereon an equal special rate of 1-30 of one cent in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates be raised levied and collected in each year upon all rateable property within the said City of Victoria during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation, from time to time, to repurchase any of the said debentures at such price as shall in each case be mutually agreed; and all debentures so repurchased shall be forthwith cancelled, and no reissue of debentures or any debenture shall be made in consequence of such repurchase.

7. This Bylaw shall take effect on the 1st day of October, 1886.

8. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the Water Works Loan Bylaw, 1886.

Passed the Municipal Council the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886.

TAKE NOTICE

That the above is a true copy of the proposed Bylaw upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken, at the Police Barracks for Yates Street Ward; City Hall for Johnson Street Ward; Hook and Ladder House for James Bay Ward, on the twenty fourth day of August next, between 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

12th August, 1886. au12

A BYLAW

For Raising the Sum of $25,000 to Improve and Beautify the Public Pleasure Grounds

Whereas it is expedient that Beacon Hill Park and its approaches and the lands recently transferred to the city for an Esplanade, Parks, Gardens or Pleasure Grounds, should be improved and beautified;

And whereas the estimated cost of the said improvements and works is $25,000, which sum it is proposed to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said city as hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1472 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the debt intended to be hereby created and the interest thereon;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said city, according to the last Revised assessment Roll, is $5,117,8[illegible]

And whereas it will require an annual special rate of 1.36 of one cent in the dollar for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the principal of the said intended debt according to the Municipality Act, 1881;

And whereas it is intended to reduce the general rate so that the said special rate shall not increase the total rate of taxation;

Be it therefore enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said city to raise by way of a loan from any person or persons body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $25,000 and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said city for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sum or sums of money as may be required either in currency or sterling money, not less than $100 or its sterling equivalent each; and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor.

3. The said debentures shall be made payable in fifty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, at the office of the said Treasurer, City Hall, Victoria, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly at the office of the said Treasurer.

Pleasure Grounds Bylaw—Continued.

5. For the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest to become due thereon an equal special rate of 1-36 of one cent in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates be assessed, raised, levied, and collected in each year upon all rateable property within the said city during the said term of fifty years unless such debentures shall be sooner paid.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation from time to time to repurchase any of the said debentures at such prices as shall in each case be mutually agreed; and all debentures so purchased shall be forthwith cancelled; and no reissue of debentures or any debenture shall be made in consequence of such repurchase.

7. This by-law shall, before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided by the Municipality Act, 1881, and shall take effect on the 1st day of October, 1886.

8. This by-law may be cited as the Pleasure Grounds Loan By-law, 1886.

Passed the Municipal Council the 11th day of August, A. D. 1886.

TAKE NOTICE

That the above is a true copy of the proposed Bylaw upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken, at the Police Barracks for Yates Street Ward; City Hall for Johnson Street Ward; Hook and Ladder House for James Bay Ward; on the twenty-fourth day of August next between 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

12th August 1886. au12

A BYLAW

For Raising the Sum of $50,000 for the Improvement of Streets and Sidewalks and the Rebuilding of James Bay Bridge.

Whereas it is necessary that the condition of the streets should be improved, the dilapidated sidewalks renewed, and the present unsafe bridge across James Bay replaced by a substantial structure;

And whereas the estimated cost of the said improvements and works is $50,000, which sum it is proposed to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said city as hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas it will require the sum of $2944 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the debt intended to be hereby created and the interest thereon;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said city, according to the last revised Assessment Roll, is $5,178,800;

And whereas it will require an annual special rate of 1-18 of one cent in the dollar for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the principal of the said intended debt according to the Municipality Act, 1881;

And whereas it is intended to reduce the general rate so that the said special rate shall not increase the total rate of taxation;

Be it therefore enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said city to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $50,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said city for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sum of money as may be required, either in currency or sterling money, not less than $500 or the sterling equivalent, each; and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor.

3. The said debentures shall be made payable in thirty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer, City Hall Victoria, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interests.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly at the office of the said Treasurer.

5. For the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest to become due thereon an equal special rate of 1-18 of one cent in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates be assessed, raised, levied, and collected in each year upon all rateable property within the said city during the said term of fifty years, unless such debentures shall be sooner paid.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation from time to time to repurchase any of the said debentures at such price or prices as shall in each case be mutually agreed; and all debentures so repurchased shall be forthwith cancelled; and no reissue of debentures or any debenture shall be made in consequence of such repurchase.

7. This by-law shall, before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided by the Municipality Act, 1881, and shall take effect on the 1st day of October, 1886.

8. This by-law may be cited as the Street and Bridge Loan By-law, 1886.

Passed the Municipal Council the 11th day of August, A. D. 1886.

TAKE NOTICE

That the above is a true copy of the proposed Bylaw upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken, at the Police Barracks for Yates Street Ward; City Hall for Johnson Street Ward; Hook and Ladder House for James Bay Ward; on the twenty-fourth day of August next between 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

12th August, 1886. au12

TOWN OF FARWELL

Lots for Sale.

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Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers.

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ESTABLISHED 188

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Fancy Cakes, Bread, Pies and Crackers OF ALL KINDS.

WEDDING CAKES made to order on short notice. Fresh Oysters always on hand. Goods delivered to all parts of the City.

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THE HOUSE has just been thoroughly overhauled from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments.

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THE ST. CHARLES as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

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In charge of CHARLES HEILMAN, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

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TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

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PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.

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CHEAPEST!

For sale by all the leading Dealers.

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FULL ROLLER PROCESS,

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The Entrance Examinations begin at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, August 16th, 1886.

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TACOMA, W. T.

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The design of the school is to furnish a pleasant Christian home where girls can receive thorough systematic instruction, combined with culture and refinement.

For catalogue and particulars address the Principal.

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july28 Deod W PROF. J. TAIT, Principal.

St. Louis College,

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AT 9 A. M.

For terms, etc., apply to

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August 10. au10 2w

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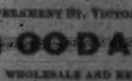

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☞ Ladies admitted into all departments.
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The Daily Times.

Victoria, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1886

A BROTHER'S SACRIFICE.

Many years ago I had a friend, Kenneth Lambert. He was younger than myself, at that time five or six and twenty, full of aspirations for a better, purer existence than the life we lead.

His day dream, cherished for a long time, was to leave society, and, choosing some retired spot, live there alone with nature, in study and contemplation.

"Talk," his friends called it when they heard of it. But Kenneth through all his work—and he was no idler—retained the notion of this plan. At last an unexpected legacy enabled him to leave the bar and purchase the chosen site for his new home.

It was a ruined chapel on the side of a moor, a place he had known all his life. Of the wayside chapel nothing was left but an archway. Behind this he had new walls built, dividing the house into two rooms, one over the other. When all was completed he went there. Some people, I know, thought him mad; his sisters laughed, saying he would soon be tired of his scheme. I believed in him. I would gladly have joined him, but a man with a wife and child is not a free agent. He can not retire into a life of contemplation, however much he may wish it.

I went to see Kenneth in his new home. The place was almost inaccessible; had not Kenneth met me on the hilltop and shown me the way over moor and moss I should never have found it. The chapel was in a copse; a wild stream brawled by it. The oak, alder, and holly were restrained by a fence from encroaching on the chapel, and marsh plants thrust their stems through the bars. The nearest house was a farm half a mile away. Kenneth's bed-room was simple, his sitting-room furnished in perfect taste. On the walls some fine etchings, a plaster relief whence smiled the homely face of Socrates, on a bracket an image of Buddha. Between these was an engraving of Dore's Vale of Tears. Books, too, there were in plenty, and the fox terrier—such were Kenneth's companions.

"And nature," he said when I made this remark.

"And here it is that you will stay, in peace and quiet," I said, "until your mission sends you forth."

"Peace and quiet?" he answered, smiling; "no, those are not for me. I have a presentiment that this ideal life will not last long. I shall marry."

I looked incredulously at him. He showed me his hand. "It is written here," he said; "I see it only too plainly. Far as it is from my desires, it is fated."

For more than six months I heard nothing of Kenneth. We went for the winter to Torremouth, I and my wife, and to our surprise and pleasure found the Lamberts had the house next our own. We had a flat, and on the flat below us lived Mrs. Vernay. Mrs. Vernay was the belle of Torremouth, and justly, I never saw any woman so beautiful, never shall again see such a face. She was tall and slight, with a fair skin, blue eyes shaded with dark lashes, and her shapely head crowned with really golden hair. No art was there, it was all nature, nature in her utmost perfection. She was young, a widow, said to be enormously rich, but had she been a beggar maid we all should have worshiped her. Young, old, single, married, there were none but paid homage at her shrine.

Frank Lambert was badly bitten by her charms. He was two-and-twenty, home for his first long leave. Mrs. Vernay encouraged him more than any of the others; perhaps being such a boy she looked on him as a safe game. I know that she stole his heart with the first glance of her violet eyes, and that he has never recovered from her influence.

We were sitting together one afternoon in the Lamberts' drawing-room when Kenneth walked in. Torremouth was not more than ten miles from his retreat, and he had walked over, not to pay his mother a passing visit, but to stay if she would have him.

Did any mother ever refuse to receive her eldest son? How the girls laughed at him! declaring their prophecies true and saying he was weary of solitude. I felt a little surprised at him. Only one person preserved her faith in him; this was Grace Cheslyn, the girls' friend, almost like another sister. She was staying with them, and upheld Kenneth whatever we might say.

Mrs. Vernay dined that night with the Lamberts, coming in like some beautiful being from another world, jewels glinting in her dress and in her hair a snake that glittered with diamonds and rubies.

We all came and paid court to her, Kenneth included. She looked with interest at him, saying:

"Ah! The hermit brother. I have so wanted to see you. Have you left your seclusion?"

"Yes, we all knew he would," quoth Marie Lambert. "The cold weather on that moor could not be endured."

"My sister is mistaken," said Kenneth; "I left for other reasons, and did not particularly like coming away from my solitude."

"We will teach you the pleasures of society," Mrs. Vernay cried. "Solitude is horrible. Man was not made to live alone."

Did I see Kenneth wince? I could not tell.

Then Grace came, asking Mrs. Vernay to write in her birthday book. And the beauty inscribed "Lily Vernay" in a clear, beautiful writing, matchless as herself.

Kenneth read it over Grace's shoulder.

"Your name is Lilith," he said to Mrs. Vernay.

"Who told you that?" she asked, and he replied:

"I know it," without offering any explanation.

"Lilith! horrid!" murmured Grace, as, with Frank, Mrs. Vernay moved toward the piano.

"I think it pretty; why horrid?" Marie asked.

"Do you know about Lilith?" her friend replied. "She was Adam's first wife, and for transgression was turned out of Paradise. She is the enemy of all little children, and when Jewish babies are born the nurses write 'Lilith, avaunt!' against the wall, lest she should come and kill the child. And tradition says that she still haunts the world as a beautiful woman, who entices men to marry her, and then strangles them in her golden hair."

"A tradition," said I, "something like the legends of the Greek Lamia."

"How do you know that there is not truth in traditions and folly in rejecting them?" Kenneth asked.

Meanwhile Mrs. Vernay was singing song after song and with every note stealing away a bit of Frank's heart. And her music won Kenneth to her side, for he took his brother's place at the piano, and stood there turning over her pages—I believe in all the wrong places, for he looked more in her face than at the music.

I confess that in those days I was vexed with Kenneth, for he seemed to have taken a sudden and inexplicable plunge into the society which a few months previously he had abjured for ever. There seemed only one explanation—his ideal life had proved dull and irksome. Everywhere I met him, chiefly with Mrs. Vernay; often Frank was with them, a woe-begone, undesired third party. And the girls declared that it was a shame Kenneth, who railed against marriage, should come and steal her away from his brother.

A few women there were who disliked Mrs. Vernay. My wife was one of them, and well enough we all knew the reason. For when, with maternal pride, she one day showed off the children to the pretty widow, Mrs. Vernay turned from them with a cold look of disgust, saying: "I detest children." An insult no mother could forgive. "That unnatural woman," my wife from henceforth called her.

How lovely she looked at the Christmas ball when, radiant with delight, she crossed the room to say to me, "Look at the progress of my conversion. Here is hermit Kenneth in this frivolous scene."

"I wish I was at the chapel," Kenneth himself remarked; and certainly no man looked so unsuited to a ball-room. He had grown pale and thin during his solitary life, and wore a thoughtful air I never before had noticed in him.

"Why on earth don't you go back?" said I. "Nothing has surprised me more than your appearance here."

"I knew it would be so," he answered. "I had to come."

Then in that incongruous place he began telling me his experiences in that wild solitude.

"I began to think my life there useless, a mere indulgence of my own tastes. I read and thought, but the mysteries of life seemed as unfathomable as ever. One evening I felt myself no longer alone. I saw nothing, I heard nothing, yet I absorbed this command in my being: 'Go into the world, for there is a life you must save, a demon you must vanquish, and the life you have led has given you the power to fight and conquer. The world will mock, and your friends misunderstand you, but heed them not. By this token know both destroyer and destroyed.' Then across the floor of my room glided a glittering snake, unlike anything we see upon English moors. And I, obeying the command, came here to find the destroyer."

At that moment he trembled, touched my arm, and bid me look across the room. There stood Frank and Mrs. Vernay—she with the jeweled snake twisted in her hair, he with another, a bracelet of hers, clasp around his wrists; some joke had passed between them, and she had slipped it on.

"My dear Kenneth, these are fancies, nothing but fancies," I said, for his manner alarmed me. "You can't think that anything more dangerous than a boyish love affair can result from Frank's friendship with Mrs. Vernay."

"Lilith!" was all he said.

"Tell me, how did you guess her name?"

"It came to me as that command came, when I saw her write," he replied. Then crossing the room, he asked the beauty to dance, taking her away from Frank.

I believe bets passed between the men at the Torremouth clubs as to which of the brothers would marry beautiful Mrs. Vernay. I confess I wandered myself whether Kenneth would relinquish his noble schemes and marry like any other ordinary mortal. I rarely saw him without Mrs. Verney. He rode with her, drove with her, spent long hours in her pretty drawing-room, and walked with her on the esplanade. I asked him what was coming from all this, and had for reply, "If I don't marry her, Frank will"—an answer which at the time struck me as strange.

And one day Frank came to my wife to pour into her sympathetic ears wild, fierce ravings against his brother. Why had Kenneth talked all that nonsense about celibacy and seclusion when he came and took away the only woman Frank ever would, ever could, love?

And thus we heard of Kenneth's engagement to the beautiful Mrs. Vernay.

All the men in the place envied him, but never in my life have I seen so grave and gloomy a lover. Yet, like all the other men who met her, he seemed to adore her. I never heard any one question his devotion. Perhaps their eyes were blinded. I know we all pitied Frank. And the time passed merrily by to the wedding day, Mrs. Vernay growing daily more beautiful.

Once she passed me as I walked with a friend on the esplanade.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "What a likeness!"

"To whom?" I asked.

"To a peasant girl in the Black Forest who a few years ago created a great stir in the village. All the young fellows were in love with her; she married one of them, and a few days later he was found dead in his bed, the bride having vanished, no one knew whither.

"An unpleasant story," I said, little pleased to notice Kenneth near me, who must have heard every word.

"Of course it is only a chance likeness," said my friend.

"Lilith!" murmured Kenneth as he passed me.

A week or two later and there was a fashionable wedding in Torremouth, dismal as are all such festivities, Kenneth had begged his might be quiet, but Mrs. Vernay laughed in his face.

"You ridiculous boy!" she said: "people will think you are ashamed of me."

"The only member of the family not present was Frank. He had rejoined his regiment.

It was over—breakfast, speeches, and all—and I was refreshing myself by a walk near the sea.

A total stranger came up and addressed me, inquiring about that morning's wedding. He appeared to have been a spectator in the church. Among other things, he asked the bride's name.

"She was a Mrs. Vernay," I replied.

"Ah," he said, "I thought I knew her again."

"May I ask where you met her?"

"In Ceylon. She came out as a bride—after three weeks—" He paused, but I begged him to go on.

"It is an unpleasant story," he said. "Her husband was found strangled in his bed. They said one of the Syces had done it, but some thought Mrs. Vernay could have explained the matter."

I asked no further questions—a voice seemed to whisper in my ear; "Lilith!" and the stranger went on his way.

But I forgot my forebodings as the days passed bringing nothing but good news of Kenneth and his wife as they traveled in the lake district. We talked of them, of the weather they must be enjoying, and speculated as to their future home, as yet undetermined.

One night after my wife had gone to bed I was lingering over the fire. Carelessly I raised my eyes toward a mirror hung above the mantelpiece, and then my attention was riveted by the reflection that met my eyes. It was no repetition of the room I was in, but a faithful picture of Kenneth's retreat at the chapel.

I saw the door open and a flood of pale moonlight stream into the room. I saw Kenneth and his wife enter as from a long journey, and I noticed her passing round the room looking at his treasures while he lit a lamp. She had something in her hands gleaming against her dress, and I noted how she stole behind him as he bent over the light. Then a cloud of vapor arose from the lamp, and he turned to face her, stern and unyielding. She threw herself kneeling, praying at his feet, but he never flinched; then she rose, changing into a tall, thin, pale figure, with a deathlike face, and hollow, gleaming eyes. Still he never faltered, and with a cry this being rushed through the half-open door into the moonlight. The vision haunted me, though in every way possible I tried reasonably to account for it.

The next morning I left Torremouth by the earliest train, stopped at the station nearest Kenneth's retreat, and with some little difficulty found my way to the chapel. All was lonely and deserted, yet I seemed to note hanging round the room faint traces of that smoke-like vapor.

I returned to Torremouth telling myself that it was but fancy, and that Kenneth, with his wife, was in Westmoreland.

At home, to my surprise, I found Frank waiting to see me.

"I have seen Kenneth," were his first words.

"When?" I cried.

"He came to me last night; I have seen her, too, (lowering his voice) in her true form. I know now all that he did for me. See—he gave me this."

It was a noose made of a thick coil of woman's golden hair.

From that time to this I have never again seen Kenneth Lambert, nor has any one else.

Now, perhaps, you may call me a silly old fool for thinking anything supernatural lay behind these circumstances. You may call Kenneth mad, as many do, and find excellent reasons to account for everything else.

I have told neither more nor less than I saw. Put what interpretation you please upon it, I can offer none.

Was she Lilith?

I can not tell. But she cast the life (no matter how it ended) of one of the noblest men I ever knew. And Frank still suffers from having once been beneath her influence.—Belgravia.

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FIRE! FIRE!

TESTIMONIAL.

VANCOUVER, 23rd June, 1886.

MR. G. ROBERTSON;

Vancouver,

Representing Goldie & McCulloch.

Galt, Ont.

SIR,—We the undersigned having witnessed the terrible fire which wiped out of existence the young city of Vancouver, on the 13th inst. have, after, the fire, examined the safes sold by you, some of which were put to the most severe test, having been surrounded by large quantities of lard and bacon, and we are pleased to testify to the remarkable manner in which every Safe sold by you preserved its contents, not only books and papers, but also thousand, of dollars in paper money were taken out in perfect condition. We can, therefore, with the greatest confidence, recommend them as thoroughly fire proof.

L. A. Hamilton, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; M. A. MacLean, Mayor; John J. Blake Stipendiary Magistrate; Rich'd. Alexander, Justice of the Peace; John Boultbee, Police Magistrate, City of Vancouver; Thomas Dunn, Justice of the Peace; Isaac Johns, Col.; Edward E. Rand, Real Estate Broker; R. Balfour, Alderman; John Rankin, Real Estate Broker; Rither & Edson, Royal Hotel; Propr. H. F. Keefer, Contractor, C. P. R.; J. W. McFarladd, Port Moody, to Vancouver and English Bay; F. C. Innes & Co., Real Estate Brokers; A. W. Ross, Real Estate Broker; Gravely & Spinks, Real Estate Brokers; R. C. Ferguson, Bgr. B. C. P. Mills.

Land Applications.

Notice.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 215 acres of land in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District, situated as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner post of Thomas Ellis' land at head of Dog Lake; thence north along eastern line of said land chains to surveyed line; thence east to Indian Reserve 16 chains; thence south along Indian Reserve line 26 chains to point of commencement, containing 215 acres.

ALSO—Commencing from northwest corner of Thomas Ellis' land of Dog Lake thence 20 chains west to Okanagan river; thence about 40 chains north along river bank to Thomas Ellis' Land; thence 60 chains south to point of commencement, containing about 40 acres.

ALSO—Commencing from post at foot of rock on south side of Thomas Ellis' land on Dog lake; thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; to Dog lake; thence north along lake shore 80 chains thence east 20 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres.

JOHN TRUTCH.

August 7th 1886. aug 7-law 2mo.

Notice

I HEREBY give notice that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of unsurveyed land situate on the Kootenay River, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post marked A, situate on a flat west side Kootenay River and opposite mouth of Wild Horse Creek; thence north 40 chains to stake B; thence east 34.50 chains to stake C; thence following river 40 chains southerly to stake D; thence west 42 chains to point of commencement.

JNO. T. GALBRAITH.

July 29th, 1886. aug 6-law 2mo

Notice.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, in Osoyoos Division of Yale District; situated as follows: Commencing at a post A 200 yards south of Sheep Creek; thence South 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to shore of Okanagan Lake; thence along the shore of Lake northerly 80 chains; thence east to point of commencement chains; containing four hundred acres.

Also—Commencing from post A, above seven mile Creek south 80 chains to corner post of Thos Ellis land thence west 20 chains to Okanagan Lake; thence north 80 chains along Lake shore thence east 20 chains to point of commencement, containing two hundred and forty acres.

G. CONSTABLE

Penticton B.C., July 21 st 1886. au2-law-2mo

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 300 acres of land situate on Campbell River, Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the south side of said river marked by a square tree; thence true south 60 chains; thence true west 50 chains; thence true north to Campbell River 60 chains; and thence along said river 60 chains to the point of commencement.

M. KING.

Victoria, B.C., July 10, 1886. july14 2m law

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G. A. CARLETON, Agent.

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BOARD—Per Week, with Lodging, $5. Single Meals, 25 cents.

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The Gordon Hotel,

Johnson St., between Store & Wharf

WHERE "OLD BOB" will be found at his usual business of selling BAD WHISKEY, but good Cigars.

The undersigned cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

ROBERT McDERMOTT.

Victoria, January 8th, 1886. jan8

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

Southeast Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Board and Lodging, per week	$5.50 and $6.
Board, per week	$4.50
Beds, per night	50cts

No Chinese Employed.

The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

sep16 JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.

Samuel May & Co.

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls and Pins,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

SAMUEL MAY & CO., Victoria.

Send for Price List. marl1 D & W

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

To or from Great Britain or the Continent.

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & COEPEL,

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

C. B. ROBELEE,

Carpenter, Joiner and Contractor

WHARF STREET, near JOHNSON

VICTORIA.

All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Houses built on the Instalment plan.

Charges Moderate.

oc10 3m

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 2,

Taking effect July 12, 1886.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver,

Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings

Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria,

Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria,

Daily except Monday, at 13:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,

Monday at 2 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass,

Friday, at 7 o'clock.

Port Hammond,

Monday at 2 o'clock, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Port Hammond for Victoria,

Monday at 15 o'clock.

Friday at 19 o'clock

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria,

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass,

Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Leaves New Westminster for Hope, Chilliwhack, Sumass, and way Landings,

Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Leaves Hope for New Westminster and way Places

Monday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

Leaves Chilliwhack, 8 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:30 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING,

General Ticket Agent.

Office—C. P. N. Co.'s building, Wharf street.

For Granite Creek.

THE undersigned is prepared to run a first class

SADDLE TRAIN!

From Coutlee's to Granite Creek

WILL LEAVE COUTLEE'S

Every Tuesday Morning

After the arrival of the mail from Spence's Bridge.

Returning, will leave Granite Creek EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

Fare from Coutlee's to Granite Creek.....$7

Express freight..............7 cents per lb.

J. J. McDONALD,

ap5 D & W im Proprietor.

Garesche, Green & Co.

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. Currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

GOLD DUST & U. S. CURRENCY

PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES

Sight Drafts & Telegraphic Transfers

San Francisco, New York & Canada.

Exchange on London.

Available in all parts of Europe, England Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

Empire Brewery.

HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery, is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of

Beer, Ale and Porter.

The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.

The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.

All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.

HENNING PETERS,

Empire Brewery,

au10 tf Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THROUGH TIME TABLE

In effect July 30, 1886.

Read down		STATIONS.		Read up.
2:00		Lv VICTORIA Ar		10:30
11:00	0	Lv.. Port Moody.. Arr.	446	12:00
12:32	12	Hammond	434	11:28
12:54	20	Warnock	426	11:06
14:21	30	Mission	416	10:39
14:48	40	Nicomen	406	10:12
15:13	49	Harrison	397	9:47
15:38	58	Aggasiz	388	9:22
16:05	68	Ruby Creek	378	8:25
16:27	76	Hope	370	8:23
17:05 / 17:15	90	De { Yale } De	356	7:55 / 7:45
17:57	102	Spuzzum	344	7:03
18:50 / 19:00	117	Ar / De { North Bend. } De / Ar	329	6:10 / 6:00
19:39	128	Keefers	318	5:20
20:14	138	Cisco	308	4:49
20:35	144	Lytton	302	4:29
21:31	160	Drynock	286	3:37
21:52	166	Spence's Bridge	280	3:16
22:32	178	Spatsum	268	2:36
23:25	192	Ashcroft	253	1:43
24:15	207	Pennys	239	24:55
24:35	213	Savonas	233	24:25
1:13	224	Cherry Creek	222	23:57
1:33	230	Tranquille	216	23:27
2:00	238	Arr... Kamloops .. De	208	23:10
2:10	238	De... Kamloops.. Arr	208	23:00
2:56	255	Ducks	191	22:46
3:38	271	Shuswap	174	21:24
4:26	287	Notch Hill	159	20:36
4:58	296	Tappen Siding	149	20:09
5:28	304	Salmon Arm	142	19:47
6:14	322	Sicamous	123	18:56
6:57	338	Craigellachie	107	18:13
7:45	350	Griffin Lake	96	17:35
8:25	358	Eagle Pass	88	16:50
9:10 / 9:15	367	Arr / De { Revelstoke } De / Arr	79	16:05 / 16:00
10:10	378	Twin Butte	68	15:05
11:05	388	Albert Canyon	58	14:15
11:40	395	Illecillewaet	51	13:40
12:35	404	Ross Peak Siding	42	12:35
13:12 / 13:28	410	Arr / De { Glac'r Hot'l } De / Ar	35	11:57 / 11:42
13:49	412	Rogers Pass	33	11:30
14:13	419	Bear Creek	27	10:57
14:56	429	Six Mile Creek	17	10:07
15:18	434	Beaver	12	9:45
16:00	446	Ar...... Donald.... De	0	9:10
19:55		Field		8:20
3:00		Calgary		22:50
11:05		Medicine Hat		14:05
22:45 / 22:55		Le / Arr { Moosejaw } Arr / Le		2:00 / 1:50
24:50		Regina		23:15
11:35		Brandon		15:10
17:10		†Ar.... Winnipeg .Lv†		9:40
11:45		Port Arthur.......E		15:10
7:30		St. Paul		19:30
7:00		Chicago		22:25
11:45		New York		16:30
8:30		Boston		19.00
17:10		Brantford		10:50
17:45		London		11:30
18:45		Hamilton		15:20
11:45		Toronto		17:00
4:38		Ottawa		23:45
8:20		Montreal		20:00
14:20		Quebec		14:30

Through to Yale.

The Steamer Teaser

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning 7 o'clock for New Westminster, connecting at New Westminster with the steamer Gladys

FOR YALE AND WAY PORTS.

Freight to Yale $8 per ton. july3 6

PACIFIC

Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

City of Sydney	August 21, 2 p.m.
City of Rio de Janeiro	Sept 21, 2 p.m.
City of New York	Oct 9, 2 p.m.
City of Peking	Oct 20, 2 p.m.
City of Sydney	Nov 20, 2 p.m.
City of Rio de Janeiro	Dec 11, 2, p.m.
City of New York	Dec 23, 1 p.m.

For New York via Panama.

Steamers will sail 8th, 15th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents. aug 4 San Francisco.

J. H. MARER,

Just arrived from San Francisco,

Manufacturer

—OF—

FINE FURS,

Will open business in the New Building of the Bank of British Columbia

On Monday or Tuesday next.

SEAL SKIN COATS

Made to order, Dyed, Altered and Repaired.

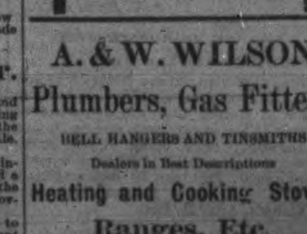
Fur Trimmings,

Capes, Caps, Muffs,

Victorines, &c.

A Specialty made of Fur Robes. my1

John Meston



CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

CHAS HAYWARD

Funeral Director

and Embalmer.

Langley street VICTORIA, B. C.

A. & W. WILSON

Plumbers, Gas Fitters,

BELL HANGERS AND TINSMITHS

Dealers in Best Descriptions

Heating and Cooking Stoves,

Ranges, Etc.

FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE CALL 196.

Business Cards.

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DRS. HALL & HALL,

Physicians, Surgeons & Accoucheurs

OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street.

J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | J. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.

Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin | Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

apl tf Consultation Free.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

ESTABLISHED 1863,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Rates $1 to $1 50 per day.

july18 T. J. BURNES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTS.

S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs VICTORIA, B. C.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings.

ARCHITECTS.

S. C. BURRIS,

ARCHITECT,

Yates and Broad streets.

MOODY'S BUILDING (Up stairs.) dec

E. H. FISHER,

Architect,

DeCosmos' New Block, Government street,

VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. Box 474.

JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT.

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

REAL ESTATE

F. REVELY,

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer, Rent and Debt Collector,

Money loaned. Business promptly attended to. P. O. Box 438. nov9

ROBT. LIPSETT,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND FINANCIAL AGENT,

july11 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

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TURNER, BEETON & Co

MERCHANTS.

H. C. BEETON & CO. 36 FINSBURY CIRCUS LONDON E.C. | Wharf Street, Victoria, B.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON

Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C.

Dealer in FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice Tea and Coffee.

IRON WORKS

ALBION IRON WORKS Co. (Limited.

HOME INDUSTRY

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

ANDREW GRAY, Manager.

W. F. BULLEN Secretary.

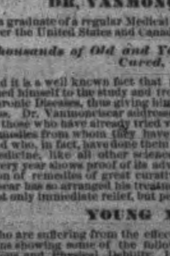
DR. VANMONCISCAR,

THE WELL-KNOWN

SPECIALIST,

Proprietor & Consulting Physician of the Only Private Dispensary on the Pacific Coast, now permanently located at

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.



DR. VANMONCISCAR has made the treatment of **Private Diseases of Men** a special study and practice for many years. Over **4000** cases treated yearly. Recent cases of **private diseases** cured in a short time. **Ulcers, Humors and Blotches on Face or Body** cured without giving **Mercury** or other **Poisons. Mercury** is the **curse** of the **human race.** Your children will suffer from its effects. Avoid it as you would avoid **any deadly Drug,** and use no more. These diseases are being cured at this Dispensary without **Mercury.**

DR. VANMONCISCAR

is a graduate of a regular Medical College, is well known over the United States and Canada by

Thousands of Old and Young Men he has Cured,

and it is a well known fact that for years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages few possess. Dr. Vanmonciscar addresses himself particularly to those who have already tried various physicians and remedies from whom they have received no benefit, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advances. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. Vanmonciscar has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cures.

YOUNG MEN

who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotency (Incapacity) Lost Manhood, Abuses of the system, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stages, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed its victim. Remember that "Procrastination is the thief of time." So lay aside your pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who will know your case, and find permanent relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world are today suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he his life to live again, then I could not appeal to you more sincerely. Let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate when your brilliancy will, like a flash, depart, leaving you a stranded wreck—desolate, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and enjoy life and happiness longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but wreck Nature and yourself. Remember, "Large oaks from little acorns grow." "Little ills germinate fatal diseases."

Middle-aged Men,

married or single, who are prematurely old as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and finding a deposit of rosy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will first be of a thin or milkish hue, and again changing to a dark or torpid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of Vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given; but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Patients treated by case or monthly. Call early and avoid crowding. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

Real Estate Agents.

PURCHASE, SELL AND LEASE PROPerty, collect rents, make loans on mortgages and transact all business relating to

REAL ESTATE.

Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. fel3

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1886.

MARRIED.

DALEY—GREGG.—In this city on the 18th inst., J. J. DALEY, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., to E. M. GREGG, second daughter of A. GREGG, Esq.

WALKER—VAUGHN.—At the residence of Mr. C. BALL, James Bay, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Donald Fraser, WALTER WALKER, to MARY, third daughter of Mr. JOHN PARKER, Craigflower.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT. ‖

—Fidelity Hams and Bacon are the best in the market, at NEUFELDER & ROSS. *

—Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar, direct from the groves at Freligsburg, at NEUFELDER & ROSS. *

—The Manitoba provincial rifle matches are now in progress. No British Columbia team is present, as had been expected.

—Arrangements have been made for sending samples of this year's growth of the Manitoba root crop, cereals and wool to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

—The finest-fitted and most fashionable establishment in the city is the Poodle Dog Saloon, next to the Poodle Dog restaurant on Yates street. *

—The Rev. G. Gradel, of Seattle, will preach in the Pandora St. Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

—T. J. Jones, L.D.S., has removed his dental rooms over the new Bank of British Columbia, corner of Government and Fort streets. Telephone Call No. 507.*

—Pendray & Co.'s Toilet Soaps, Oatmeal, Cocoanut, Oil, Glycerine, and Perfecution Bouquet, are not to be surpassed anywhere. *

—Pendrays & Co.'s Blue Mottled Soap deserves the high favor which it has gained, as it is composed of the purest material, and will not injure the finest fabrics in washing. ‖

—It is reported that Maggie LeClaire, an inmate of a house of ill fame in Portland, has fallen heir to a fortune of $100,000 by the death of her father in Montreal, Canada.

—F. C. Innes & Co., Real Estate Brokers, and Financial Agents, Vancouver, B. C., attend promptly to all enquiries about the terminal city; *Free Reading Room* for use of strangers arriving in Vancouver.

—Mr. Chas. Doering, an energetic young man, with a legion of friends in this city, has concluded to conduct the Stag and Pheasant Hotel, Vancouver, on his own account. Give Charley a call when in the Terminal city.

—Mr. Robert Jamieson will open the store formerly occupied by Chas. Morton, this evening. A well assorted and complete stock of stationery goods of all kinds grace the shelves and counters of the new store. Go and see it.

—Daniel Wells, a colored cook on board the bark Archer, was given in charge by Captain Chambers for refusing to obey orders. No person appeared to prosecute and the prisoner was discharged.

—The dispute between Greer and the C. P. R., about the possession of property at English Bay, has been settled, and the former will not be prosecuted for taking an axe to defend himself and fireside. Moral: A man should always stand with dignity upon his rights.

—An alleged larceny case, wherein a man was accused of stealing his own valise from his landlord, who held it as a pledge, was dismissed because the complainant did not appear. The difference had been amicably arranged out of court, which nullified the larceny.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B. C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—A 54-inch rattlesnake was killed near Lethbridge, Alberta, recently. It had eight rattles and a button. What a country to live in! It is reported that that section of the Northwest is full of such reptiles. Wonder if Mayor Wesbrook would consider such a country dear at five cents per acre.

—Francois Cotte, a resident of Vancouver, 82 years of age, is one of the oldest inhabitants of British Columbia. In 1839 he crossed the mountains from Quebec and has resided in this province ever since, having lived in Granville since 1866. Although of such an advanced age, he still works as a boom-tender.

—It is announced that Portage la Prairie dealers are shipping fresh vegetables to British Columbia. This is quite possible, so far as the eastern confines of the province are concerned. What are our mainland farmers doing when they will allow vegetables to be hauled over one thousand miles to drive them out of the market? Screw loose somewhere.

—Mr. Wm. Wilson was charged at the police court with obstructing the sidewalk by allowing a packing case to remain thereon. Having explained that he was unaware that the case belonged to him, and the superintendent having certified to the care taken by defendant to keep the sidewalk clear of obstructions the charge was withdrawn.

—If the city of Vancouver, observes the Toronto *Mail*, carries out the water works project it has in hand it should never again be destroyed by fire. Water is to be brought down from the mountains, and the force with which it descends will give it a head of four hundred feet. A stream such a height would extinguish a fire on the weathercock of St. James' cathedral.

—A laughable incident occurred on Douglas street last evening, when a livery stable man, under the influence of liquor on a fractious horse was thrown high in the air and landed on the sidewalk several feet distant. What tickled the passers-by was that the man in his descent nearly dropped on to a lady who was passing at the time, who gave a powerful feminine yell of fright, evidently more scared than hurt.

—Mr. Geo. Olds, Traffic Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been in San Francisco for several days in the interest of his company. He has appointed Mr. Moses M. Stern, lately in the employ of the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande, to take charge of the newly established agency in the Bay City. Transcontinental freight and passenger traffic will now pass through these waters to and from the Pacific coast metropolis.

In the sealing fleet there are 13 vessels owned and fitted out in Victoria, representing a capital of about $300,000. The statement of the men concerning the legality of their movements is corroborated by owners in Victoria, who assert that every enquiry was made, and precaution taken so as to avoid anything having a tendency to cause trouble or annoyance. Further seizures are expected, as it is evident a misunderstanding exists in reference to the construction placed upon the words "high sea" and "headlands" by the Americans.

WATER WORKS BY-LAW.

The Views of a Few Insurance Agents on the Situation.

Mr. Hall (of Hall & Goepel) when asked if he was a supporter of the by-law replied: Yes, with a mental reservation. Every person must admit the urgency of an improvement in the water supply; but the means of accomplishing that end are open to debate. I incline to think that a second main would be the better plan. However, more water is wanted and I will vote for the by-law on general principles. Should it be defeated, and a conflagration occur that would demonstrate the inefficiency of the service, and the insurance companies would most undoubtedly advance rates. For that reason, apart altogether from domestic considerations, the people of Victoria ought to vote a majority for more water.

MR. R. P. RITHET said: Yes, sir, you may state that I am most decidedly in favor of the by-law. I would not have worked for it last year had I not believed then—as I still believe—that its adoption is in the interest of the city as a whole. As an insurance man, I would like to see the supply of water increased, and while I do not think rates would thereby be decreased—because they are now as low as anywhere in the Dominion—I am certain that the risk to all concerned would be greatly diminished. There has been no general advance of rates—nor will there be; but there has been a re-adjustment, and a certain class of risks of a specially dangerous nature, have been advanced a point or two. That action, however, was taken without reference to the by-law and was determined upon for reasons apart altogether from the water supply. For other reasons—and they are so many and so palpable that I will not take the trouble to repeat them—the water service ought to be extended. An ample supply of water must be provided before a system of sewerage can be adopted, and without these two great improvements Victoria cannot maintain her lead in the race with mainland and southern rivals for supremacy on the northwest coast.

MR. ROBERT WARD, chairman of the Board of Underwriters, when asked if the insurance companies proposed to increase rates, said: The companies have only agreed to increase rates on special hazards. There can be no two opinions as to the inadequacy of the water supply, and several English companies, doing a large business in Victoria, have expressed dissatisfaction at its condition. At the recent Government street fire, the water in the tanks gave out, and it was more by good fortune than by anything else that the destruction of property was not much greater. From a fire insurance point of view—an opinion shared in by a majority of the underwriters of the city—the supply of water is totally inadequate; and if the city is not supplied with an abundance of water and other effective appliances, rates may be increased in the near future. Towns are rated according to the facilities they possess for extinguishing fires, and as a matter of course the better our rating the lower our insurance. At the present time, however, rates are lower than in many eastern cities, where protection from fire is far better than in Victoria, and they cannot very well be lowered, even with the water service improved. But, as I have said, rates can and ought to be increased, especially if our defective system is permitted to remain unimproved. For insurance and for other reasons I am in favor of the by-law, and sincerely trust it will be carried. I advocate giving water to every man who will pay for it; and believe the system ought to be so extended that every house in Victoria can be connected with a water main. Our water works pay handsomely, and past experience has shown that the farther they are extended the larger are the profits.

MR. GEO. W. HAYNES (of Heisterman & Haynes) said: Certainly, I am in favor of more water, but I am opposed to the by-law, because I think the proposed scheme is crude and ill-digested. It should be matured and the details worked out before the money was asked for. I believe a direct pipe from Elk Lake to the higher levels, or a scheme such as was outlined by Mr. Mohun in THE TIMES last night is the only feasible plan for increasing the water supply of the city.

VINDICATED!

The Majesty of the Law Enforced—The Chicago Anarchists Sentenced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The following verdict has been rendered in the famous Anarchists trial. It meets with general approval. The jury arrived at 9:50. There was an impressive silence as they filed in. When the jury appeared Judge Gary enjoined silence. There was a whispered consultation between the judge and the clerk, when the verdict was read, as follows: "We, the jury, find defendents, August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fieldon, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg, guilty of murder as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at death. We find defendant Oscar W. Neebe guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for fifteen years."

GONE NORTH.

On the Boscowitz, which sailed last night, the following passengers have gone north: John Homans, Prof. P. Jacobson to Bella Coola; Wm Crawford to Cape Mudge, and R. Cunningham to Skeena River. Mr. S. P. Tuck, C. E., has gone to Metlakatla to survey the reserves. He is accompanied by J. M. Cole, J. Munro, W. Jenkins, J. A. Smith and D. H. Bonny.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES.

Rev. G. M. Stone, pastor of the Asylum Ave. Baptist Church, Hartford, Conn., is visiting Victoria, *en route* to Alaska, and has consented to preach to-morrow morning in the Calvary Baptist Church, Herald street. The pastor will preach in the evening the first of a series of five sermons on "the five chief duties of man."

MORE FAVORABLE.

The condition of Mr. W. R. Higgins is unchanged. Since yesterday, he has been resting comfortably, and the indications are much more favorable than they been since the accident.

THE SALMON RUN.

The run of sockeyes yesterday in the Fraser was enormous. This morning the Wellington Packing Co. had 15,000 fish on the wharf. One boat took over 400.

PIANOFORTES AT $100 REDUCTION

To close out our present stock of "Chappells Iron Frame Double Overstrung PIANOFORTES," we from this date offer them at a reduction of one hundred dollars on each instrument.

A. B. GRAY & Co.

CAN BE DEMONSTRATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Referring to my letter of yesterday I find, on investigation, that I was in error in stating that the deficiency of supply in the upper levels was partly due to the supply main being tapped in the lower zone, before water was delivered to the higher. This can be demonstrated.

EDWARD MOHUN.

Victoria, Aug. 21, 1886.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

Now is the time to secure your Shoes for deer hunting at the B. C. BOOT & SHOE STORE, H. MANSELL.

THE BY-LAWS.

On Tuesday first the qualified electors of the city of Victoria will record their ballots either for or against the three by-laws submitted to them by the council for ratification. A considerable portion of our space to-day is devoted to the discussion of these. Already THE TIMES has expressed its views as to the desirability of increasing our water supply, and the absolute necessity that exists for improving our streets and sidewalks. It is unfortunate that the $50,000 by-law was not submitted earlier in the year. As it now stands, considerable improvements have been carried on, which should have been embraced in the general improvement scheme. Rock Bay bridge is tottering away rapidly; while the Esquimalt road from the Albion iron works is simply disgraceful. A considerable expenditure in that section of the city is absolutely necessary. A similar remark will apply to other sections of the city. Beacon Hill park already is a beautiful spot. Nature has done it all, however. Man and art have simply done nothing. The expenditure of these sums will extend over a term of years and give employment to a great many men who are now doing comparatively very little. The matter is in the hands of ratepayers, whose verdict will decide whether these desired improvements are to be proceeded with or not.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. S. P. Tuck, C. E., has gone north on the Boscowitz to survey the Indian reserves at Port Simpson and Metlakatlah.

Mr. Robert Kerr, general passenger and freight agent of the C. P. R., has reached Winnipeg from his recent trip to this province.

At the Driard: W B Sloan, Winnipeg; Dr Osler, Philadelphia; W J Baines and John Brown, Toronto; T LeBoularyer, New York; H B Armstrong, England; J J Aschline, San Francisco.

Passengers by the North Pacific: W H Dunnington, Miss Watkins, E J Whitty, Dr G M Wells and wife, C Mulkey, M Ready, Rev G M Stone, D W Watton, J Watton and wife, Miss L R Ray, P Eastwick, J Pierrick, Mrs Waterman and child, Clemsford, Mrs Cromley & child, Miss Pittock, Mrs C Davis, E Campbell, J G Kleon, Rev B F Herrick, M Bowers, C S Sherwood and wife, Miss Ray, R P Ray and wife, Mrs Sehl and two children, Allen and wife, Mrs Snell, Mrs Biyrs.

Mr. Luther L. Holden, the *avant coureur* of the Raymond excursion parties, arrived from Boston last night, and will go up to Alaska on the next steamer. His special business is to make preliminary arrangements for excursion parties under Mr. Raymond's management.

Mr. H. M. Chase, Miss Collin and sister, of Walla Walla, are at Roccabella.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, are at New Westminster. They will arrive in Victoria by the Sir James Douglas, which has gone over to meet them.

Mr. T. James Claxton, a prominent wholesale merchant of Montreal, is in the city, having arrived last night.

Mr. D. E. Brown, freight agent of the C. P. R. for British Columbia has arrived at Vancouver. Mr. Brown is an experienced railroader, having occupied responsible posts on the Great Western of Canada in London, Fergus and other points, as well as having been an official of the Canadian Pacific at Winnipeg since 1882. Mr. Brown was one of the most popular and efficient officers of the company, and carried with him from Winnipeg the best wishes of a host of friends.

Mr. Geo. R. Pattullo, a brother of the late widely known T. R. Pattullo, of Cariboo, the newly appointed registrar for the County of Oxford, has hosts of friends all over the Dominion, and more especially among the newspaper fraternity. The latter will be among the first to extend their congratulations to a fortunate brother, who has fallen in with a piece of good luck that seldom falls to the lot of the hardworking scribe.

Passengers from the mainland by the R P Rithet: Mrs Carne, Mrs McLeod, Lieut Fisher, Capt Fletcher, Capt Green, Carmichael, Williams, W Wolfenden, T Collins, Eads, P Woollacot, J Branden, McDermot, A Wilson, C Todd, V Graham.

E S Williams, Winnipeg; E Gold, B Chase, Vancouver, and C Walkey, Boise City, are at the Oriental.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In the Commons to-day Thomas Power O'Conner maintained that Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches were the original cause of the Belfast riots. (Cheers.) Every man who had lost his life in the riots was a dupe and victim of Churchill. Continuing, O'Connor said that a commission ought to be appointed into the actions of the Primrose League, which he said, was guilty at last election of boycotting and intimidating to a great extent. He said that a vast majority of the Liberals supported Gladstone's scheme, which although it had been temporarily checked, would inevitably meet with ultimate success. The Conservatives were too sanguine if they thought the electoral decision against a policy supported by three of the four countries was final and irrevocable. He further said that the policy of the government of inquiry into rents was illogical and impracticable, because the commission could not complete its report before spring, while the evil existed now and the crisis would come in November.

EMBITTERED RELIGIONISTS.

BELFAST, Aug. 20.—Protestants here are very much irritated over Lord Randolph Churchill's defense of the police engaged here during the riots. Protestants assert that police officials have contrived to mislead Lord Randolph, and declare that the facts of the case warrant the suspicion that a conspiracy exists between the police and Catholics of Belfast.

AN ANGRY COMMENT.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—*Freeman's Journal*, commenting on the government's Irish policy as indicated by Salisbury in the Lords last evening, says: "The government's Irish policy should be one of immediate action. The ministers have given no reason why they should not be forced from their present drivelling attitude of procrastination. The Irish party listened to Churchill last evening in the Commons with disgust and indignation."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *Standard* says: "The Home Rule Liberals will find little encouragement in the Chicago Convention. After all, the Parnellites are dependent on American donations, and they cannot have money for nothing. Although they are allowed to try what is possible with Gladstone and constitutionalism, the American Irish feeling favors a revival of the old struggle."

The *Times* this morning gives prominence in its column of a letter suggesting the presentation of a prosecution for treason on their return to their homes of the Canadian delegates, and other British subjects who figured in the Chicago Convention.

FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

Mr. Peter White, M. P., for North Renfrew, Ont., arrived from the east last night. In coming across the continent, Mr. White carefully inspected the country east of the Rockies, and was in common with others competent to judge, most favorably impressed with the vast resources of the great region of which Calgary is the center. Mr. White as a member of the Commons, has always taken an active interest in immigration matters, and for several sessions has been chairman of the Committee of the House on that subject. In private business he is an extensive lumber merchant, and has made a "stake" out of white pine. He will remain in the city until Monday morning when he returns via the C. P. R.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The following passengers sailed for San Francisco on the Mexico: A J Dawe, W G Skipworth, W H Chaffers, Mrs Covreau, W E Russell, H W Sawtele, John Partridge, W Walker and wife, R W Cord, S L Thompson, W R Jones, Dr A C West, Mrs Sturt, P J Doyle, F J Hunter.

—Rev. John Reid, Sr., of Portland, will preach at the Reformed Episcopal Church to-morrow morning.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y. [illegible]

Among the many superior qualities of Messrs. Curtis's & Harvey's celebrated DIAMOND GRAIN powder might be mentioned its GREAT PROPELLING POWER, SAFETY IN USE, CLEANLINESS, REGULARITY OF EFFECT. These merits are appreciated not only by the sportsman in the field, but by victorious teams at international rifle matches at Wimbledon and Creedmoor, New York, who used Curtis's & Harvey's DIAMOND exclusively.

SPORTSMEN.

Leggings for hunting; Grain, tan and canvass; Button, buckle and navy laced, at the B. C. BOOT & SHOE STORE, H. MANSELL.

NEW TO-DAY.

At Cost.

A CLEARANCE SALE AT COST —OF— Men's, Youths & Boys' STRAW HATS, Is Now Going on at the GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE YATES STREET. aug16 1m

G. Byrnes, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

Tuesday, 24th Aug., 11 a. m.

FURNITURE.

I HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO sell all the FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, Contained on the premises, FORT street, nearly opposite the Mechanics Institute, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom & Kitchen Furniture.

G. BYRNES, aug 21 Auctioneer

Stag & Pheasant Hotel, Water Street, Vancouver.

Mr. Charles Doering

Takes pleasure in announcing that he has purchased Mr. B. Wrede's interest in the above Hotel and will hereafter conduct it on his own account and will be glad to see all his Victoria friends while in the Terminal City.

CHARLES DOERING, Proprietor Stag and Pheasant Hotel, Vancouver, B. C. au21 1m

TENDERS WANTED,

BY the undersigned, for necessary repairs to a Water Tank. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply at our office. Aug 21-1w HALL & GOEPEL.

Notice.

THE TRUSTEES of the Estate of JOHN DALBY have sold to WM. DALBY the estate, with all Book Debts. All accounts must be paid forthwith and all accounts against the estate presented for settlement. SAM'L CLAY, LAWRENCE GOODACRE } Trustees. Victoria, August 16, 1886. au19 2t

E. G. PRIOR, —IMPORTER OF— Iron, Steel, HARDWARE —AND— Agricult'rl Machinery

Builders' Hardware, Miners' Outfits, Farm Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Mowers, Reapers, Twine Binders, Etc., Etc., Etc.

GOVERNMENT ST., - VICTORIA.

JUST ARRIVED, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, A fine assortment of Sporting Goods, Comprising Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves, &c.

HENRY SHORT, Gunmaker, Fort Street. july 22 1m

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the matter of the estate of William Turgoose in a cause Sadler and Turgoose against Sandover, the creditors of the said William Turgoose were required to send in their claims to the Registrar of the Honorable Court on or before the 15th day of June last past; And whereas in the opinion of the Court it is desirable that further time should be given for a final adjudication upon claims against the said estate. Therefore pursuant to a further order in the matter of the said estate and in the said action, the creditors (who have not already filed their claims) of William Turgoose, late of South Saanich, who died on the 22nd day of January, 1885, are, on or before the 3rd day of September, 1886, to send by post prepaid, to Charles Wilson, the Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Registrar of this Honourable Court, at his office, James Bay, Victoria, on Monday, the 27th day of September, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated the 20th day of August 1886.

JAMES CHARLES PREVOST, Registrar Supreme Court of British Columbia. Aug 20 1mo

Dominion Government SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS ARE REQUESTED TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the office on Government street for insertion of the accrued interest at the 30th June, 1886.

JOHN GRAHAM, Assistant Receiver-General. Victoria, Aug. 7, 1886. aug7 1m

NOTICE.

Brit. Columbia Directory

WE intend to publish a NEW DIRECTORY for British Columbia, and will shortly call or send authorized Agents to canvass for names and subscriptions.

E. MALLANDAINE, R. T. WILLIAMS. aug19 2w

Canadian Pacific R. R. [PACIFIC DIVISION.]

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO noon Wednesday, August 28th, addressed to the undersigned, Port Moody, for the building of the Brick work required for the Company's Hotel, and the General Superintendent's House at Vancouver.

Plans, specifications, and all information can be obtained on application to Mr. John Clements, Vancouver.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. ABBOTT, General Superintendent. Port Moody, Aug. 14, 1886. aug 16 6t

Concordia Hall, DOUGLAS & YATES ST.

Until the arrival of another Company, a Free Concert! Will be given EVERY EVENING, By the accomplished pianist, CHAS. PRINCE. LAGER BEER FIVE CTS. per Glass. june25 6m

For London Direct.

British Barque "Thomas S. Stowe," [illegible] Lloyds, 686 Tons Register. CAPTAIN FRASER.

Will load at Victoria, carrying cargo for London direct, and will have quick dispatch. For rates of freight, apply to ROBERT WARD & CO., WHARF STREET. au20 1w

NEW!

This space is reserved for the New STATIONERY HOUSE. Look out for the Advertisement. aug16

G. Byrnes, Auctioneer.

Auction!

TRADE SALE, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS On Thursday, 26th August, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

I HAVE been instructed by Messrs. HALL & GOEPEL, Agents for the JANION ESTATE, To sell by Auction at my salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, a QUANTITY OF MERCHANDISE, CONSISTING OF

50 Cases of Ale, Quarts, Pig Brand.
25 Bbls Val Blatz Milwaukee Beer.
50 Cases Red Gin.
25 Cases Green Gin.
4 Puncheons Bourbon Whiskey.
265 Cast Iron Three Legged Pots.
4 Crates Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, &c.
4 Cases Enamel Saucepans Nos 4 to 12, and Tinned Oval Pots 3 to 6 galls.
8 Kegs Musket Balls.
24 Boxes Chances Glass 13 x 9.
12 Bdls R G. Char Sheet Iron.
24 Dozen Saw Files.
24 Dozen Fry Pans Nos. 3 to 9.
5 Bales Cocoa Matting, 2 Bales Carpet.
1 Bale Fancy Matting.
1 Case Hair Sieves No. 6 to 11.
5750 Fire Brick; 35 Dozen Riveted Buckets.

—ALSO—

An English POCKET BILLIARD TABLE, with nearly new Cloth, Cues, Rack and 20 Ivory Balls.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer. Aug 17-td

MASONIC BUILDING. CHEAP BOOTS CHEAP VARIETY STORE AND SHOES DOUGLAS ST., VIC.

Masons Fruit Jars, 2qts, $2.10; qts $1.75.

FOR SALE, Forty Young Horses, Good Workers and in good condition. ALSO, A NUMBER OF Carts, Wagons and Harness.

Can be seen at Cowichan, near the wharf. aug19 BELL, LARKIN & PATERSON.

FARM FOR SALE, Section 19 North, Range 1 West, North Saanich District, Containing about 107 Acres, with improvements thereon.

Apply to HARRISON & McLACHLAN, Government Street. july 7

FOR SALE, A PAYING BUSINESS

IN NEW WESTMINSTER for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

Fredericksburg Brewing Co.'s LAGER

HAVING OBTAINED the Agency for this renowned Beer, we now offer it to the public at a much lower figure than formerly.

BOUCHERAT & CO., Yates Street. july26 1m

Private Detective

AND ENQUIRY OFFICE. Enquiries of every description conducted confidentially. Correspond[illegible] to all parts of the globe.

PICKERING & CO., Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 654. Telephone 21. aug 1 1m

J. P. DAVIES & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

SPECIAL SALE OF THE First Direct Shipment 70 Hlf Chests MAY PICKINGS JAPAN TEA.

Under instructions from V. E. BRAGA, Esq., of Kobe, Japan.

We will sell by Public Auction, ex S. S. Mexico, AT SALESROOM, WHARF STREET, Wednesday, Aug. 25, At ELEVEN, A. M.

A Sample Shipment of this Season's Japan Teas, put up in Half-chests of 40 lbs. each, in One lb. and Half-lb. papers, and in bulk.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer. aug16

Canadian Pacific R'y. FRESH WATER TERMINUS. City of New Westminster

IMPORTANT Auction Sale OF CITY RESERVES AND GARDENS.

A PUBLIC AUCTION will take place at the Colonial hotel, in the City of New Westminster, on Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1886, At 8 o'clock in the evening, when the following lots will be submitted to public competition, in accordance with "Land Sale By-Law, 1884, and amendments thereto," viz:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICE GARDENS.
Block A
Lots No. 3 and 4,
" 13 to 20 inclusive.
VICTORIA GARDENS—Block D.
Lots No. 3 to 6 inclusive.
Lots No. 8 to 20 inclusive
" 30, 35 and 36.
ST. PATRICK'S SQUARE—Block L.
Lots No. 4 to 8 inclusive.
" 10 to 36 "
ALICE GARDENS—Block E.
Lots No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
CLINTON PLACE RESERVE—Block F
Lots No. 1 to 5 inclusive.
Lots No. 8 to 31 inclusive.
" 33 to 36, "
ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE—Block H.
Lots No. 12 to 20 inclusive.
Lots 23 to 36 inclusive
ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE Block K.
Lots No. 7 and 8.
" 16 to 19 inclusive,
" 21 to 28 inclusive.
" 31 to 40 inclusive

The lots are mostly 66 feet by 132 feet.

TERMS 33⅓ per cent. on the fall of the hammer; 33⅓ per cent. in the three months; and the balance of the purchase money in six months from date Sale.

By Order. A. J. ALPORT, C.M.C.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, New Westminster, August 19, 1886. aug 17-td

Messrs. Croft & Angus, CHEMAINUS SAWMILL,

Having made arrangements with an experienced Ship and Boat Builder lately arrived from England, are now prepared to Furnish Designs & Estimates For all kinds of craft.

BOATS Of every description on hand and made to order. july21 1m

W. BUCKETT Truck & Drayman,

BEGS to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the OLD STAND, YATES STREET, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 5-1mo

MADAME WHARTON, Planet Reader.

DESIRABLE AND USEFUL to all persons. [illegible]

MADAME WHARTON, [illegible] july28